

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

{ STAMPEDSIXPENON.
 { UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENON.

By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S.,
Author of *British Mines considered as a Means of Investment*.
Copies may be obtained at the Author's Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within;

TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT).
SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £25,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £5 5s. per share.
The old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Consols Mine will be received in exchange, and in payment of the deposit of £5 5s. per share.

SECRETARY—WILLIAM EVANS.
OFFICES—9, AUSTINFIELDS.

REPORTS RELATING TO WHEAL CURTIS, WHEAL STRAWBERRY, AND WHEAL DUMPLING (NOW CROWN CONSOLS), FROM CAPT. JAMES CRASE.

I beg to hand you my report of the above mines:—They are situated in the parish of Crowan, in one of the best copper strata in Cornwall; the strata are extensive, 1½ mile in length, and ½ mile in breadth, on the course of the lodes. It adjoins and runs parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Outfields, and Crenver Mines, from which great profits have been realised. There are six well-defined lodes known to be in the set. Our workings will be principally confined to four lodes, namely, Wheal Curtis lode, Wheal Dumping and Wheal Strawberry lode, Mill lode, and the New lode. Curtis lode is wrought to the depth of 47 fms. below the adit; from this shallow depth about £10,000 worth of copper ore was raised. Wheal Dumping is sunk 27 fms. below adit, and a level driven east of the shaft about 40 fms. through good granite ground; I believe the Dumping will prove a rich mine. The New lode, which intersects the Dumping and Curtis lodes, is only seen about 4 fms. from surface, where it presents a very fine gossan; I have a very high opinion of this lode, looking at the lodes and the stratum of ground. You can depend on Mr. Hopkins's plan for correctness. The engine-house is in the right place; it will require a 70 in., with two boilers about 12 tons each.

Signed, J. CRASE.

REPORT OF CAPT. FLOYD.
The sett is extensive, including Wheal Curtis, Wheal Dumping, and Wheal Strawberry. It is about 1½ mile in length, and ½ mile in breadth, in the parish of Crowan. It is parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Crenver, and Outfields Mines. These mines have produced immense quantities of ore, and have returned large profits. Wheal Curtis, &c., are in the same stratum of mineral ground, and, according to the depth at which the lodes have been wrought, they have been more productive than Wheal Crenver and Wheal Abraham. From Wheal Curtis alone (which has been wrought only to the depth of 47 fms. below the adit level) upwards of 10,000 tons of copper ore has been returned. The Wheal Dumping lode, which is 60 fms. south of Wheal Curtis lode, is of a promising character, and is likely to prove quite as productive as the other, if not more so. Altogether, there are six well-defined lodes in the sett. A lode south of Wheal Curtis and Dumping lodes, and which intersects both, is likely to prove as productive as either of the before-mentioned lodes, when opened on. With the exception of a pit mark on it, a few feet from the surface, nothing has been done on it. There is another lode south of Wheal Curtis, called the Drym lode, which has a promising appearance; it produces a splendid gossan. The stratum of ground in which the mines are situated is well known, as well as the character of the lodes. Allow me to say, no man can speak too highly of this piece of ground; and it is my opinion they will make good dividend-paying mines.

Signed, PETER FLOYD.

REPORT OF CAPT. CHARLES THOMAS, OF DOLCOATH MINES.
I have this day inspected this mining sett; it is situated to the south and south-west of Wheal Abraham, and north of Godolphin, both of which mines, 30 or 40 years since, produced large quantities of copper ore. The stratum here is clay-slate, of the same mineral character as that of Wheal Abraham, being in the same geological formation. Wheal Abraham was found rich to fall 200 fms. deep, and I perceive no cause to induce me to think that this mine may not be found productive equally deep. The Wheal Curtis lode, which is nearly parallel to Wheal Abraham, is wrought to the 47 fms. level below the adit; the mine is full of water to the adit, which prevents me examining the lode, but I find the stuff above lying on the surface to be quartz of the same kind as that in the burrows of Wheal Abraham. I have also seen the reports of two highly respectable mining agents, who inspected the mine during the working (1849), from which I gather that the lode down to the bottom of the mine was of good size, and rather increasing in productiveness. The steam-engine at that time was equal to the work of draining the mine deeper, and the company had not sufficient capital to erect a larger one. After the way was taken away to that level, so far as would pay for working, the mine was abandoned. Wheal Dumping lode lies about 60 fms. south of Wheal Curtis lode. This mine is only wrought 20 fms. below adit, which is 18 fms. deep. Good bunches of ore were found during the last working, but there is not depth enough for regular courses of ore to be expected. On the whole, I have no hesitation in recommending this mining sett as a legitimate field for conducting mining operations in a vigorous manner. The counters and the lode are easy to work, and the ore can be cheaply dressed for market; the labour cost, therefore, will not be heavy. A steam-engine of not less than 70 in. diameter will be required, which will probably drain the mine 130 fms. below adit.

Signed, CHARLES THOMAS.

Prospectuses of this company will shortly be issued, and the company provisionally registered, according to the Act which limits liability to shareholders.—Applications for shares, in the meantime, may be applied for at the company's offices.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—J. HUTCHINGS, and Co., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND AND FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED OR UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.
Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hempen rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yds.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 14. per foot.

DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to save coal.

PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

STOCK OF MINING AND RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London;—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE AGENTS, GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANIZED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL, especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £1 10s. each.

BYRAN'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation. Price 3s. 3d. to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 each.

For further information, apply to
H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. the most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest. MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Asphalted Roofing Felt, Boiler Felt, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, out-buildings, cottages, and all other buildings, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SLATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATES.—THE PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Ffestiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be out of touch with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in any other vein. The MACHNO SLATES are too well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Festiniog Slate Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slabs raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is: much of the same quality as the Machno. The slabs can be obtained in large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the touch, and, especially planned and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.
Liverpool, Oct. 13, 1855.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 95 grs., was exposed to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then dissolved in the same acid for 30 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.

Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.
All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEELER, Conway, North Wales.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—THE OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, ST. ANDREW, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—W. & A. patent agents and negotiators.

THE ROTHERHAM, MASBRO' AND HOLMES COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.
JONAH HARROP, Esq., Barley Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne.
ROBERT HUDSON, Esq., Stanley Colliery, Wakefield.
MICHAEL BARBER, Esq., Kimberworth and Hawnorth Collieries, Rotherham.
WILLIAM OWEN, Esq., Phoenix Ironworks, Rotherham.
JOHN BEATSON, Esq., Midland Ironworks, Masbro'.
ISAAC DODDS, Esq., C.E., Holmes Engine Works, Rotherham.
ROBERT JOHN BENTLEY, Esq., Old Brewery, Rotherham.
THOMAS BOLLAND, Esq., Kirby Pictetham Hall, Bedale.
BENTLEY SHAW, Esq., Woodfield House, Huddersfield.
EDWARD LANCASTER, Esq., Barnsley.
ARTHUR HIRST, Esq., Rotherham.

(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—The Sheffield Banking Company, at Sheffield and Rotherham.
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, London.
SOLICITORS—Henry Vickers, Esq., Sheffield; C. L. Coward, Esq., Rotherham.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Henry Holt, Esq., C.E., Wakefield.
AUDITORS—Charles Storey, Esq.; Mr. Hugh Hayland.

For detailed prospectus, see prospectuses of last week.—Forms of application for shares may be had of the solicitors, or of the honorary secretary.

NO APPLICATION CAN BE ENTERED UNLESS RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, the 1st July, immediately after which date the allotment will take place.
June 17, 1855.

PELSALL AND BROWNHILLS COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).—Provisionally Registered.

Capital £45,000, in 4500 shares of £10 each.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, London.

THOMAS MORRIS, Esq., 118, Pall Mall, London.
MOSES TROMPONGER, Esq., Gravelly, Wolverhampton.
HENRY HOWELL HAWLINS, Esq., Cannock-road, Wolverhampton.
THOMAS WOOD, Esq., Watnood-road, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH CHURCHILL, Esq., Castle Chambers, Birmingham.
BANKERS—The Midland Banking Company, Birmingham.
SOLICITORS—George Robinson, Esq., Wolverhampton.

These collieries comprise the mines for a term of 31 years under 262 acres, including three acres for 99 years, on which a public-house and 32 workmen's houses are erected. The pits, engines, and plant are all of the most complete and substantial character. The South Staffordshire Railway and Birmingham Canal run through the estate. From the former there are sidings to the mouth of each pit, and the Canal Company are about—at their own expense—to form a basin to facilitate the loading of boats. There are also sidings for the use of the colliery at Birmingham, Leamington, and the Camden-road Stations of the London and North-Western Railway. The colliery has been opened at a large expenditure, and is now yielding 1400 tons of coal per week, but capable of delivering 2000 tons weekly; and there are two other pits partially sunk, which, when completed, the yield will be 3000 tons weekly. There is also valuable ironstone on the estate, which has not yet been worked.

For the coal there is the most reliable demand in the London, Birmingham, and neighbouring markets, and the quantity now raised will yield 15 per cent. on the proposed capital of the company; and with further openings that amount will be greatly increased, after providing for the return of capital.

The purchase has been made, and it has been determined to work the colliery by means of a company, under the Limited Liabilities Act. Before, however, adopting that course, it was deemed advisable to consult a mining agent, on whose character, knowledge, and experience, the fullest reliance might be placed, and it is only necessary to add the report of Mr. Southan:—

"*Batman's Hill, Elston, May 31, 1855.*—SIR: I have fully and carefully examined the Pelsall and Brownhills Colliery. The measures of coal are excellent for house purposes, and the colliery is well situated for railway and canal transit. It is also open in a proper and workmanlike manner, and the whole expenditure for that purpose is judicious and efficient. If worked with sufficient capital and skill it will yield 3000 tons per week for many years, and, with good management, yield a large profit. There can be no doubt as to the capability of the colliery under efficient management."

"George Robinson, Esq."

A large portion of the shares are taken, and for the remaining shares application must be made on or before the 1st July, addressed to Mr. CHURCHILL, Castle Chambers, High-street, Birmingham. The calls will be as follows:—£5 per share on the 10th July, 1855; £3 10s. on the 25th February, 1857; and £3 10s. on the 25th Nov., 1857.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Directors of the Pelsall and Brownhills Colliery Co. (Limited).
GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares of £10 each in the above company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted me, and to pay the sum of £5 per share within seven days of the Letter of Allotment, and also to execute the Deed of Settlement of the company when required.

Name
Address
Profession or occupation
Reference
Dated this day of .., 1856.

CAISSE DES MINES.

COMPAGNIE INTERNATIONALE DU CREDIT MOULLET ET METALLURGIQUE.
Société en Commandite Franco-Anglo-Beige.—Limited Liability.
Capital 20,000,000 fr. (2000,000 shares), in 200,000 shares of 100 fr. (24) each.
First issue, 100,000 shares, of which 20,000 are reserved for England and Belgium.
First instalment, 50 fr. (£2) per share.

COUNCIL OF SUPERVISORS.
Gen. A. M. DE SAINT-YON, Paris. Baron JULES DEL MARMOI, Liege.
Viscount EXMOUTH, London. M. ERNEST GARNIER, Paris.
M. C. D'HOFFSCHMIDT, Brussels. M. HOORICKX, Brussels.
M. Alderman WELLS, London. M. L. JAVALL-HALPHEN, Paris.
M. L. BOUSSIN, Paris. M. FREDERIC LEVY, Paris.
G. E. CARL, Esq., London. M. NOTON, Paris.
M. FELIX DEHAYNIN, Paris. C. W. TUPPER, Esq., London.

HEAD OFFICES in PARIS, 31, RUE DE LA CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN.
GERANTS.—Messrs. F. Paganelli de Zicavo and R. Jernome.
AGENCY in LONDON—37, Walbrook; AGENT—George Haworth Stanforth, Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Milner, Masterman, and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

AGENCY in BRUSSELS—2, Rue Léopold; AGENT—M. D. Marchal.

PROSPECTUS.

All the Crédit establishments which have been founded in France during the last few years have, without exception, been successful, and they are now highly esteemed, and much sought after by the public.

The Crédit Mobilier, whose shares were issued at 500 frs. each, has just paid a dividend of 40 per cent. upon them for the last 12 months.

The Caisse des Mines has been formed in France under the law "En Commandite" to aid in the development of mines and collieries, by means of a large Crédit Establishment, in the same manner as has been done with regard to other industrial undertakings by the "Crédit Mobilier," and similar banks of credit.

It has for its principal objects—
1. The creation in England, France, Belgium, and elsewhere, of enterprises for the working of mines, collieries, smelting-works, and the assisting, by the advance of capital, those already in operation.

2. The purchase, sale, or lease, by the company, or for other parties, of mines, collieries, &c.

3. The opening of credits or accounts current, whether on deposit of mining property, or on consignments of minerals, metals, coal, and other similar securities.

The management of the company's affairs in England, and the capital subscribed there, will be under the surveillance of the English members of the Council of Supervisors, who will be fully authorized to sign and control the acts and expenditure of the agent of the company in England.

In France and Belgium, a deposit of 50 frs. per share must accompany each application for shares.

In England a deposit of £1 per share must in like manner accompany each application. The money thus paid will be applied towards the first instalment upon the number of shares allotted, and the residue of such instalment will become payable on the allotment. In case no allotment be made, the money will forthwith be returned to the applicant in full.

Applications for shares to be made—
In PARIS—At the offices of the company, No. 31, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.
In LONDON—At the office of the agency, No. 37, Walbrook; of Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, and Co., No. 17, Bucklersbury; and of Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, brokers, No. 29, Threedom-street.

In BRUSSELS—At the agency, No. 2, Rue Léopold; and at the principal bankers in Belgium.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Council of Supervisors of the "Caisse des Mines," &c.
GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls at the appointed time.

This application is accompanied by a deposit of £1, being the £1 per share on the number of shares applied for by me.

Name in full
Residence in full
Date

THE GARDETTE MINING COMPANY.

DEPARTMENT OF ISERE, FRANCE.
This undertaking is divided into 10,000 shares, of £5 each; a deposit of £1 per share is to be paid at the time of subscribing. It is hoped this sum will be enough to bring the mine into a largely productive and profitable state; in which event the remainder of the subscribed capital, in the control of the directors, will be applied to the purchase of adjoining or other properties, to be worked in conjunction with this. Failure in payment of any instalment at the time appointed will be absolute forfeiture of all previous payments, and every right to share in the property of the company.

The company is to be under the immediate control of a Board of Directors, to consist of not less than three, nor more than five members, assisted by such officers as the board shall deem necessary. A deputation of inspection are proceeding forthwith to the mines, where they will be met and aided by the advice and assistance of experienced engineers, well acquainted with the stratification and matrix of the veins of the French Alps. Upon the return of the deputation an ample report will be prepared, and a board of directors elected from the then proprietors of shares; and immediately after their election the board will proceed to the appointment of all proper officers of the company; and two shareholders' auditors will be chosen at each annual general meeting of the proprietors.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made to Messrs. KIRKMAN and Co., Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London.

HANSOR'S OLEFIANT GAS COMPANY.
NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES CAN BE RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst.
ATKINSON AND HATHAWAY,
38, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

The Wheal Jamaica Company have recent advice, and Mr. J. Douglas, the London agent, has furnished the following information:—The reports from the mine, continuing of the same encouraging character. Mr. G. B. Nathaniel came up from the mine (to Kingston) two days ago, and brought some rich specimens of the ore. They were doing saving work. The committee recommended obtaining additional capital in this country, and forming an English direction, so that they might have funds to establish the works by forming a carriage road, sinking the shaft, and driving another lower level to drain the mine, and get into the body of the lode; erect machinery for crushing, washing, and lifting water, and all other necessary apparatus to make it a complete and well-paying mine. The *Elisa Killick* was expected to bring upwards of 50 tons of ore from the mine. Mr. Douglas has published a very clear and interesting statement, drawn up by Mr. West, the purser of the company, showing the origin, progress, and present prospects of the Wheal Jamaica Company, and any party taking an interest in mining in the colony may obtain a copy at his office in Lime-street, or at Messrs. Wilson, Peck, and Co., Liverpool. The document concludes that it is believed that the period has arrived when the proprietors in Jamaica, who assumed the responsibility of originating and maintaining this enterprise through all the discouragements which prevailed at the time, may fairly submit the company to the consideration of capitalists in England for assistance and co-operation. The Charing Cross Mine, it is submitted, is no longer to be considered in the light of a speculative enterprise, nor more so at least than any mining property in any other part of the world. The lode has been proved to depth, which, if any reasoning can be based on geological formations and on mineralogical analogy, must be said to settle conclusively its character as a mine. To render it productive the works have to be carried on, to be pushed on in depth, and all that is needed for this is capital. It is believed, the heaviest contingency in the opening of all mines, may be considered to have been already overcome, and every inch of ground now sunk, or driven, may be expected to contribute to its own cost. In this advanced stage the enterprise is submitted to such individuals in England as may feel inclined to participate in its future prosecution. It is proposed to place at the disposal of English capitalists, either by the aid of the Stock Exchange or through private channels, an additional number of shares, so as to increase the capital stock of the company, if considered advisable, such issue to be allocated upon conditions as may be mutually agreed to. In order to inspire all needful confidence and reference to the expenditure of the capital to be subscribed for in England, it is proposed that such measures be taken by subscribers there for the organisation of a London direction as they may deem advisable and expedient. It may tend to increase confidence in the present enterprise that the Island Act, 17 Vic., cap. 32, under which the Wheal Jamaica Company is registered, is a cost-book company, and that it strictly limits the liability of shareholders. The following clause in that Act is a perfect guarantee:—"Clause 53. And it is enacted, that no shareholder in a cost-book company, or partnership, shall be responsible for the debts of such company further than and beyond the full amount of the shares held by him in such company, and that on the payment of all calls, and of his proportion of the liabilities of such company, or partnership, and the lawful transfer of such shares, and the entry of such transfer in the cost-book of the company, as hereinafter provided, such shareholder shall cease to be in any way responsible for the debts, liabilities, or engagements of the company." In conclusion, we may observe that the fullest information can be obtained either of Mr. John Douglas, the London agent, in Lime-street, or of Messrs. Wilson, Peck, and Co., of Liverpool.

The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica have advice from Capt. Hargreaves, dated May 24.—The lode in the 22, north-east of shaft, continues large and easy for driving. The lode is at present from the top, wide, consisting of flint, prismatic, and a quantity of carbonate and oxides, and occasional stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 33, south-west of shaft, is large, being 12 ft. wide, with regular walls, composed of porphyry, flint, and iron, and thickly intermixed with yellow copper ore. The portion of the lode carrying down in the shaft is 35 ft. 3 in. as improved in appearance during the past week, composed of porphyry, prismatic, and iron, green carbonate, much of the yellow copper ore. The 46 cross-cut was thickly spotted with munda. The 53 cross-cut was a branch in the level. The ground in the 53 cross-cut was softer, thickly impregnated with munda.

COMPANY FOR SUPPLYING FRANCE WITH COAL.—With a view to the development of the mineral district of the Rhodana Faw Valley, a company being formed, with limited liability, which will, no doubt, through their Paris agent carry on a very considerable trade with Paris, although the London market will be kept especially in view. The field proposed to be worked is the Cwmarchen, or Abercrombie, producing smokeless steam coal of the best quality. The underground workings and appliances for raising the coals are stated to be the most perfect that practical experience or mechanical skill can devise. As in Russia there has no coal yet been discovered, it is anticipated that the demand from that country will be large—the extensive network of railways to be constructed will require coal to the extent of considerably more steam coal than can be supplied from the South Wales district. The management in every department will be directed on the same principles of economy and efficiency which characterise the business of a private firm. Mr. Grenville Withers has carefully inspected the mine, and in his report states that the coals are screened direct from the pit trucks into the railway wagons, without loss or breakage, and are thence sent down to the port of Cardiff, a distance of 23 miles. The surface area of this colliery is 380 acres. The seams of coal already opened upon and workable are:—the Cwmarchen seam, 12 ft. 6 in. thick, now being worked; four feet thick; a good coal, but not quite equal to the best Abercrombie steam coal. A seam of steam coal, of excellent quality, 4 ft. thick; 102 yards below the surface, lying in a block, with a good roof, and the seam of coal now being worked, 5 ft. average thickness, 125 yards below the surface, which in section, quality, and structure, is identical with the well known "upper 4 ft." of the Abercrombie Valley. The aggregate of these three seams gives, by the usual computation, in round numbers, a quantity exceeding 7,900,000 tons of steam coal; but the whole thickness of the Abercrombie seam of steam coal, beneath the area of this colliery, is 22 ft. 6 in., equal to a total of 12,100,000 tons. Below these three seams, and at a depth of not more than 250 yards, will be found the usual seams of coal belonging to the lower series of Abercrombie and Merthyr, namely, "the 6 feet," "the Raa Las 9 feet," and "the lower 4 feet," containing 11,000,000 tons, making in the whole, a total of upwards of 19,000,000 tons of local coal! This will not seem a calculation in excess, when it is recollected that the section of carboniferous strata, in the district of Merthyr Tydfil, is ascertained to give an aggregate thickness of coal equal to 95 feet 4½ in. The Abercrombie seam coal is suitable for the great evaporative power—the effect of intense heat; its freedom from clinker, and which is as free as soap; no soot deposit, and little or no smoke. It is used by the exclusion of all others by the river steamers, and the whole of the transatlantic steam ships; and obtains a very much higher price, from 25 to 30 per cent., in the London markets, than the best description of steam coal from the north of England. A branch of the Taff Vale Railway runs alongside the colliery.

SUPERIORITY OF COLT'S PISTOL.—HIS NEW INVENTION.—Major Porter, of the Royal Engineers, in his *Life in the Trenches*, states that Colt's pistol, according to his valuable experience, is superior to all others. The author of *Inside Sebastopol* gives similar testimony, and contrasts the American arm with the clumsy carbine now used by our cavalry. Indian officers are most anxious that the revolver should be given to the irregular horse in the Punjab, &c. Among these may be numbered the celebrated traveller, Capt. Richard Burton, of the Bombay Army, who has strenuously advocated the adoption of the revolver in various branches of the service. He writes much, if not everything, to the possession of this weapon in his African explorations. Now that there is peace, be it brief or durable, the continental Governments are turning their attention in earnest to this arm. We trust that the British Government will not be behind-hand, and that our soldiers, as well as sailors, will be drilled in the use of a weapon which confers such deadly superiority. We understand that Col. Colt is a passenger to England in the *Baltic* steamer, on his way to the Continent. He has just patented a most ingenious and novel invention, which he calls a "revolver," and which is as effective as some specimens we have seen of his new revolver. By the instantaneous operation of a spring, the bullet is ejected from the top of each bullet after loading. In consequence of this the rifled barrel is kept clean, and no patch is required. This plan will, we predict, become universal.

GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Henry E. Drayton, of the Maresfield Powder-Mills, Sussex, has patented an improvement in the manufacture of gunpowder, which consists in dissolving the saltpetre used in its manufacture, and combining the solution with the charcoal and sulphur, and then grinding the mixed ingredients under the mill, in place of grinding undissolved saltpetre with the other ingredients. For this purpose, the saltpetre having been dissolved by heat in a little water as may be, the charcoal and sulphur in a pulverised state are immediately added, intimately mixed therewith. The mixed materials are then ground under the mill, in the same manner as the ordinary gunpowder, and the mixture is then completed in the ordinary manner. The saltpetre is dissolved in about half its weight of water, and the temperature of the solution raised to the boiling point, but the inventor does not confine himself to this particular temperature or proportion of water. It is preferred to employ saltpetre that has not been melted, but only purified and crystallised. The requisite process of milling may be shortened by first partially drying off part of the moisture in the mixed materials.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. James Laming, the Manager of the General Steam Screw Shipping Company, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, who presided at the meeting recently held for the consideration of this subject, at the London Tavern, in which he fully enters into the historical and practical bearings of the case. That there should be an uninterrupted periodical steam postal communication between Australia and this country there cannot be a moment's doubt, but the consummation of the scheme has hitherto been the problem for solution. The question has been agitated with considerable pertinacity at various times since 1846, and with but indifferent success. In consequence of the pressure from without, the subject was referred to Lord Jocelyn's committee by the House of Commons, in 1851, who fully investigated the claims of the routes proposed by way of Singapore, Panama, and the direct route via the Cape of Good Hope, reporting, after mature consideration, in favour of the latter, with the addition of an alternate bi-monthly service from Singapore. The Government acquiescing, tenders were made, and the former was accepted by the Royal Australian Mail Company, and the latter by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on an utter failure, the ships being inadequate to the purpose, and was taken up by the General Steam Screw Shipping Company; this in its turn being in a short time relinquished by mutual consent. Despite these partial failures, and urged by the colonial interests, both in Australia and at home, the Board of Admiralty again issued notices for contracts, but prescribing the route never hitherto tried on the outward voyage—viz., by way of Point de Galle, direct to Port Phillip. Mr. Laming clearly points out the danger and difficulties of this course, and indicates the most eligible passenger and postal route. Bearing in mind the errors of previous engagements, he says, that with ships of 3000 tons, fully equipped as clipper sailing ships, with 10 knots steam power, and fuel for 30 days' consumption, there would be no difficulty to get round Cape Leeuwin from Melbourne against the prevailing westerly winds, and so as to get into south-east trade winds to the northward of Cape Leeuwin, and proceed to the Mauritius—a distance of about 4800 miles in 20 days. From thence, if so desired, the mails and passengers could be transported to a branch steamer, which, after 10 days, and 500 miles in 5 days—total 15 days; and from thence the postal route, via Alexandria and Suez, to London, and thus perform the postal transit in 45 days; a desideratum, the consummation of which is the growing importance of the colony yearly demands. The feasibility of this route Mr. Laming demonstrates by facts and figures, which seem to us indisputable; and we hope that his letter will have the desired effect of arousing the Government to a sense of the duty to those arduous sailors who have sacrificed in attempting the route which we were threatened a short time since. The letter is clear and lucid, and evidently written by one who understands his subject, and is, therefore, worthy the perusal of all interested in the Australian trade.

Original Correspondence.

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR.—No. VIII.

Sir,—It is whispered in the City to-day, that there is a probability that the Select Committee, now sitting, will affirm the principle of the bill brought forward, and subsequently withdrawn, without much, or, perhaps, any modification; if this be founded on fact—and I have every confidence in the source of my information—there is no time to lose, but all should be up and doing.

I beg to call attention to the meeting to be held next Wednesday, at the London Tavern, at 1 o'clock. All interested in the question should not fail to attend, and express their opinions, forcibly and fearlessly. As I have before stated, it behoves every miner, agent, purser, dealer, and even Members of Parliament, to be awake, as they are identified in the result. Each class referred to should petition the House of Commons on the subject, pointing out the malignant evils proposed to be inflicted by this measure, which is a disgrace to the framers.

They should also apply to the Members of Parliament for their respective districts, and induce them to give a strenuous opposition, and be content with nothing less than their promise to throw the bill out at all hazards. All foreign Governments strive by every means in their power to encourage mining enterprise, in order to benefit the country, the people, and the capitalists. What a contrast to the few mean-spirited landlords in Cornwall! who appear to urge the very reverse course, and endeavour, with all their might and means, to fix an incubus to destroy mining industry, and ruin their country.

Let all be alive and rush to the rescue of the bill, which ought not to pass without being greatly modified. W. VERNON VENABLES.
Huntingdon Street, Barnsbury Park, June 20.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

Sir,—The interest of the working collier, the information for the Home Office, and, far above all, the beauty and freshness of truth, induce me to notice briefly the marvellous epistle of "Justice," which appeared in the columns of your Journal of last week. In the first place, I must enter an unqualified protest against the unjust accusation of being a "disappointed candidate." Those who attribute this to me know not what they say; for, without attempting to depreciate the important patronage of Sir George Grey, or to sneer at the nutritious fruits which result from his bestowment, I may safely affirm, with every possible respect, that my success, happiness, or pleasure, do not depend in the slightest degree upon the decisions of the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Committee, the examiners of the candidates for the responsible office of Government inspection of coal mines. My motives for writing are not, as "Justice" supposes, questionable or indefinite; they are avowed and known—viz., to raise the intelligence of the collier, to expose the nakedness of that fallacious phantom, "scientific view," and to show the utter inefficiency of collegiate and central academical training to remedy the evils of absent practical science; and it is a great consolation to know that my labours have not been in vain. The statements and inferences which I have made in the pages of this Journal have been read and studied by the collier, and I hope they will contribute, in some degree, towards laying the stable foundation of an intelligence which will teach him, not only the elements by which one man oppresses his brother, but also the way to despise that contemptible priming hypocrisy—the practice of which has induced the noble-hearted Prime Minister of England to resign his better judgment, and withdraw from the working classes of London the civilizing influences of music, "concord of sweet sounds." I can assure "Justice" that he is labouring under a painful mistake if he supposes Mr. Evans, personally, to be of that importance to justify the remarks in my letter. He is not the primary; his appointment is only the effect of a grand evil—clanism and moneyed ascendancy. These fell giants have been the objects of my aim; and if in the discharge of my duty I have wounded the feelings of Mr. Evans, or any of his friends, I am exceedingly sorry. And I may state that I purposely abstained from bringing Mr. Evans further before the public than was necessary to show his relation with his examiner, friend, and master, Mr. N. Wood. I ask, is it true or not that Mr. Evans was the resident viewer of a colliery of which Mr. Wood was the principal? Is it in accordance with the notions of "Justice" that such a connection should be tolerated between the examiner and examined, when public competition is at issue? Is it true that Mr. Wood advocated "ten years' managers" for inspectors of coal mines, and then revoked his flexible judgment in favour of his friend and co-labourer, Mr. Evans, a youth of sage experience, between 20 and 30? These are astounding facts, and patent to the mining public; they will do a mighty work, and, no doubt, shake the confidence of the Home Secretary in the capacity, purity of motive, and honesty of purpose of the examiners. Their letters, the purport of which was to explain and deny these grave accusations, have only riveted them stronger upon the minds of every unprejudiced and disinterested man. Has "Justice" read with care the admirable and spirited leading article in this Journal of May 17? I am not alone in my astonishment, if Sir George Grey's high sense of his public duty allows him to pass over in silence such weighty and trustworthy statements as those contained in the article alluded to. The conduct of the examiners certainly demands a full and searching enquiry.

Is it not a legitimate subject to criticise the acts and motives of those employed in the public service? Is it not the distinguishing prerogative accorded by the constitution to all Englishmen, to state the circumstances and examine the grounds on which the decisions of public men rest? If these things be so, then it appears to me that "Justice," the advocate and friend of Mr. Evans, renders himself amenable to the severe censure of one of Rome's noblest sons, a "mutato nomine de te fabula narratur"—that is, "change but the name, the tale is told of you." To the best of my knowledge, I have not subscribed to any false statements, have made no unjust accusations, nor condescended to indulge in vulgar epithets, ungenerously insinuated, and low comparisons with convicts. It is true I have drawn inferences from premises by no means palatable to those who took an active part in the recent Act of Parliament for the better inspection of coal mines; but I hope they have been expressed in temperate language, which I should not hesitate to use before the distinguished personages whose public conduct has been impugned. It appears to me that "vituperation," "destroying the influence of Government inspectors," "inconsistency," &c., belong in an especial degree to your correspondent, "Justice," who has made a fearful mistake in his appeal to the restless Saxon and Celt to be still, be quiet, and "let our Welsh inspector alone." It is not my place to defend your correspondent, "A Candidate"; this is best done by himself, but I may state that the vinegar, the wormwood, and the gall to which "Justice" refers were all prescribed and dispensed with the most scrupulous exactness by the various parties alluded to.

PRACTICAL MINING.

Sir,—Capt. Spargo's letter, in your last Journal, articulates with apparently unnecessary severity the contributions which have from time to time appeared on practical mining. For my own part, I confess to having derived much advantage from the generality of such contributions; it can scarcely be expected that every communication in question appear to be practical men. May "Bal Captain," "An Old Miner," Dr. Collyer, and many others, still favour us with their studies. There is no doubt the science of mining geology is observed, the better is the chance of correct inference; a logical mind is concerned in drawing them; and it is a pity the numberless observations of old intelligent tributers are not recorded, so as to allow educated abilities of tributers upon them. This remark is made without disparagement to the reason. This is a view as education necessarily enhances the power of natural abilities. The great advantage of an educated intelligent agent in a mine, is not the power of generalisation, or more, important than observation? I fear, Sir, there is great right view in suggesting the inhibition of this commodity instead of certain liquids; "distinct laws" in geology and mining, if she is wooed in a right spirit. The amount due to a sufficient certainty, to make a capitalist embark his money with a sufficient prospect of doing well by the speculation. Every business is, as most will acknowledge, connected with a certain amount of speculation; and in proportion as mining will be, I am disposed further to say it would pay very, very much better, were attended to; were it attended to as an ordinary private business is studied and managed, as Mr. Evans has in detail pointed out, and as Mr. Hopkins last week held in a noble comparison. Length of years does not necessarily bring more wisdom than youth with greater gifts and application, and we are told in the multitude of advice (properly remembering the old tributes) there is wisdom, suggesting the advice properly attended to. It appears almost impossible to expect companies to be content with that unanimity and consequent success of private affairs. This is an element of great disadvantage.

I am, Sir, your proxy; to trespass a little longer. I have known parties who, I should

judge from "analogy," would read this letter, and condemn Mr. Evans Hopkins as possessing the shell, while the "Practical" has the kernel of the nut. This figure is that of the "parties" I judge will read this letter. Now, in my humble knowledge of mining, I personally feel indebted to that gentleman, as a practical and theoretical mining geologist, for his *Geology and Terrestrial Magnetism*, for his useful advice, and able communications. I really beg to thank Capt. Spargo for his present communications, but, at the same time, I ask if he did not state sheba was a "certainty," and that ore always dipped, and would then do so, from the granite?

GRANITE AND LODES.

Sir,—When men embrace a theory on any subject, it is very difficult to prevail on them to give it up; you must bring a mass of overwhelming facts to drive erroneous notions from their heads. Mr. Ennor, and many others, have asserted that no good copper mines were ever found more than two miles from granite. What do they say to Berehaven Mine, which I am informed is 100 miles from granite? Capt. Spargo, who is charged with plagiarism in his late communication to your Journal, says that he is certain that there must be either granite or elvan dykes to form lodes. How clever some men are in discovering a loop-hole! Mr. Ennor, too, has his loop-hole; for in his last letter he says "that no good copper ore in mines would be found in the two western counties, but in the vicinity of granite." Let me ask him where he can go, in the two counties, out of such vicinity! The granite hills are so near each other that, go where you will in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, you may be said to stand in the vicinity of that rock. I call this one of Mr. Ennor's "loopholes," as Captain Burgan lately said. Both Capt. Spargo and Mr. Ennor have carefully avoided Berehaven rich copper mine, so very distant from granite. I suppose they will trust to their refuge of elvan dykes to supply the place of the thesauriferous rock. J. WILLIAMS.
Redruth, June 17.

SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES.

Sir,—A few days since, at Wheal Christopher, near Helston, a lamentable accident occurred, resulting in the death of a young and able miner, named Rodda, and in some injury to another man, arising from an explosion of the powder, as they were in the act of tamping a hole for blasting. On enquiry, I find it is almost universally the case that holes bored for blasting (if dry holes, or if somewhat damp) are charged with loose powder, which is the chief cause of the distressing accidents that so frequently occur. Even since the introduction of that valuable contrivance, the "safety fuse," the powder is thrown into the hole loose and unprotected, and invariably some great takes place; very many grains of powder remain about the sides of the hole and at the top, the tamping commences a spark is somehow or other struck by the tamping bar, the waste grains of powder are ignited, the whole charge explodes, and human life, for which no compensation can ever be offered, is carelessly sacrificed.

To remedy this evil, I would respectfully submit to the mining community that mines should be supplied with safety cartridges, both for dry and wet ground; and that mining agents should no longer allow the use of loose powder, while such simple and efficient means of increased safety to miners' lives is within the reach of all.

I have recently introduced this subject to the notice of several intelligent agents, who generally agree with my proposition, but some object that we require different quantities of powder in the various holes to be blasted. This objection is easily met, and removed, as cartridges, with the safety fuse attached, can be made containing a 6, 8, 10, or 12-oz. charge of powder, or in any other quantity that may be required. The increased expense is another objection referred to, but if the waste of powder, paper, pitch, and grease, be taken into consideration, there would be no increase of expense; and I would myself venture to undertake to supply any quantity of cartridges, at the rate of 1d. each, above the actual cost of the material, which is just enough to cover the labour cost of making. Whatever further objections may be made against the use of cartridges, arising from the prejudices of protracted custom and habits, it must be convincingly evident that the insertion of the proper quantity of powder at once, and without waste, must increase the safety of the operation; and I presume that any plan to afford greater protection to miners' lives, as well as to do the intended work with more certainty and efficiency, is deserving the careful attention of all agents and miners, so deeply interested in the proposed improvement.

Freemantle Mine, Helston, June 14. JOHN WESTLAKE.

A LIST OF THE MINES INSPECTED BY NICHOLAS ENNOR.

Sir,—In accordance with my promise last week, I forward you a list of the various mines I examined underground during my late tour of inspection, and have surveyed as many more as surface. Therefore, N. E. is now in a position to furnish shareholders, or parties about to speculate, with reports on either of the undermentioned mines, if required:—

Arundell Mines.	Gilmar.	West Par Consols.
Bond Consols.	West Pibber.	West Pibber.
Bell and Lanarth.	Kelly Bray.	West Alfred.
Bolling Well.	King of the Dart.	West of Neptune.
Buller and Basset United.	North Frances.	West Sorridge.
Callington Valley.	North Granbler.	Wheal Basset.
Charadon Consols.	North Wheal Robert.	Wheal Bramble.
Cilgich and Westworth.	North Wheal Wrey Cons.	Wheal Buller.
Cradock Moor.	North Wheal Wrey Cons.	Wheal Christopher.
Devon Burras Burras.	Old Callington Mines.	Wheal Cupid.
Devon Wheel Buller.	Pen-truthal.	Wheal Edward.
East Birch Tor.	Penden Consols.	Wheal Emma.
East Buller.	Queen of Dart.	Wheal Grenville.
East Fowey Consols.	Rosewarne United.	Wheal Harriet.
East Falmouth.	South Buller and West.	Wheal Harriet.
East Gurnis Lake.	South Buller and West.	Wheal Lude.
East Wheal Wrey.	South Corn Brea.	Wheal Powell.
East Tamar.	South Corn Brea.	Wheal Powell.
Gomarnes.	South Corn Brea.	Wheal Powell.
Great Wheal Neptune.	South Corn Brea.	Wheal Powell.
Great and East Sorridge.	Sorridge and Bedford.	Wheal Tonkin.
Grambler and St. Aubyn.	Swampool.	Wheal Trefusis.
Gunnis Lake.	Trowetha.	Wheal Trefusis.
Great Gwaggs.	Virgatus Lady.	Wheal Trefusis.
Wheal Wreake, Somerset, June 15.		NICHOLAS ENNOR.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

Sir,—Having devoted considerable time and attention to the development of the mineral resources of this fine island, from convincing proofs that minerals of the richest qualities abound in the highly metalliferous formation of considerable portions of it, I am gratified to observe the opinion of one so fully competent to form a correct judgment upon the subject as yourself, coinciding with my own, which is the result of observation and experience over a period of probably more than 20 years, during which I have collected not alone a fund of information on the subject, but such convincing arguments as the minerals themselves, which abound of the most valuable description, and in the most metalliferous gangues and districts, that can be desired. Too much time has already been lost in developing our mineral resources; however, the attention of Government having been directed to its importance, I trust that no further delay than can possibly be avoided will take place; if the opinion of parties who stand high in their profession would be given candidly, openly, and honourably, we may, I submit, be able to combat those opinions and show the indications and formations to be highly satisfactory; and comparing the small amount that has been expended in exploring on or near the surface, I may say, for scarcely a shaft has been sunk, and but few galleries driven, not probably with the most scientific direction in some cases, and the comparatively short time, as you observe, that has elapsed since operations have commenced, with commensurate capital, the result will bear comparison with the best mines, in instances where properly applied; and I can state that some having only one of those requisites may, ere long, astonish some who feel interested in mining.

The severe checks that mining in this island has been subjected to is grievous; but why should all suffer for the errors of one or two individuals, combined with an extraordinary change that took place? Although I would not presume to say that all was justifiable, yet, from frequent visits to the mine you allude to in your article of May 5, as having been a severe check to mining in this colony, although the ore was of a character that was liable to dig out, or change its nature, it was of most extraordinary deposit, that tempted many visitors to embark at a high premium; but too many have suffered to prolong the discussion.

The intrinsic value of property can only suffer for a period (a short time further, it is to be hoped), as active measures will, I trust, be taken by the Government to decide on the numerous indications that exist, and the favourable matrices in which they prevail.

Your good wishes should be appreciated as well as your directing attention to the subject, and if you succeed, by your able advocacy, you will not only be rendering justice to the colony, but to an ill used and much injured but loyal people.

I have taken up this position not from being interested beyond my desire to see the island flourish, and from the great importance of the subject. I trust I am a decided advocate for fair and legitimate mining; there is a wide field here, and I hope to live to see it fairly succeed in this magnificent island. E. C. LEWIS.
Kingston, Jamaica, May 10.

It is a pleasure to receive communications from Mr. Lewis, to further assist in promoting the prosperity of the island, by giving publicity to the information he has collected.

THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

Sir,—Permit me to offer some observations on the several paragraphs headed the Mexican and South American Mining Company, contained in your Journal of Feb. 2, 3, and 16, which have but just come to my notice. To judge from the species of report contained in the Number of Feb. 2, it would seem to be the wish of the directors to hush up all enquiry on the part of the shareholders relative to their late proceedings. The letter of "Veritas," in the Journal of Feb. 9, cannot but be highly commended by every lover of fair play, truth, and justice. He did not deny the fact of the dismissal, but strongly deprecated (as did also Mr. Evan Hopkins on the 16th) the manner in which this fact had been made known by the directors. Mr. Clarke's reply, if such it may be called, merely added to the injurious nature of the assertion in the paragraph of Feb. 2. He does not deny the fact of Mr. Alison's resignation having been received by the directors, but he is inaccurate in his other statements. The resignation was dispatched from here on Oct. 1, and must, therefore, surely have been received three months, instead of as many weeks, before the date of Mr. Clarke's letter. That the "dismissal" was one in the full use and meaning of the term, is likewise incorrect. When the new management arrived, and wished to carry everything with a high hand, being, as he said, "prepared to use force," he was quietly informed that the power he held was of no avail, not being legal in Chili. Had Mr. Alison wished, the works would be still in his possession, but, as he had before informed the directors, that gentleman was only too desirous of withdrawing from their service. The board had not the power to dismiss Mr. Alison, and the nullity of the resignation must, therefore, be left out of the question entirely.

The directors did not state in their report that on Mr. Alison leaving (all the officers, with one exception, having previously sent in their resignations), the foreman, samplers, weighmen, men, all the best men, and most of the native workmen, of their own accord, preferred to follow that gentleman, notwithstanding every means were used to retain them. Those that did remain received a much higher rate of wages, and many of them have since preferred leaving the company's service, even for an uncertainty. These facts speak for themselves, and the directors would, no doubt, gladly keep them from the knowledge of the shareholders.

It certainly seems discreditable to the board of directors of a flourishing company to send out a party, without the slightest warning, to take the works by assault, as it were, from a gentleman in whom they (the directors) had previously expressed unbounded confidence, and whom they certainly had to thank for all the profit received from the works in question since their commencement, without whose help, in fact, they would never have obtained the funds necessary to carry on the concern.

Results have already shown how unwisely the board has acted in its late proceedings. Only four months have elapsed since the arrival of the new manager. The company's works at Tongoy have been long deserted, and are rapidly falling to ruin; the works at Caldera, raised at immense cost, which had just arrived at a state of perfection, and were acknowledged to be the finest on the coast, will probably, in a few weeks, share the same fate. Surely, there was never a greater waste of capital perpetrated than in stopping those works when they had commenced to show profit, and had the entire command of the ore market at Caldera.

The Herradura establishment is showing signs of rapid delapidation; not a pound of bar copper has been tapped there this year, and the engineers, with their culvert, &c., are a complete ruin. Whereas the contemplated extension of the working and the increased economy have consisted it is difficult to determine, unless it be in doubling the staff of officers, stopping the two above-mentioned establishments, needlessly raising the price of ores, half building a furnace and then pulling it down again, increasing greatly the rate of wages paid to the smelters and labourers, and disgusting every miner who sells ores at the establishment; such are the only apparent results of the energy displayed by the new management. The Mexican and South American Company is fast sinking into the state from which it was only drawn by the immense personal exertions of the former superintendent, and the works in Chili will, no doubt, soon meet the fate that has befallen those in Mexico. "Facts are stubborn things." The direction has succeeded in involving the company in a dilemma, and it yet remains to be seen whether they will show equal dexterity in extricating themselves from the predicament. Unless they do so speedily, it is very certain that the shareholders will ere long have to wait in vain for their accustomed dividend.—Chili, April 17. A DISINTERESTED EYE WITNESS.

MORRO VELHO, AND GOLD MINING.

Sir,—I have often read with pleasure Mr. Evan Hopkins's intelligent and business-like observations on practical mining, and was sorry to find his remarks on the manner in which poor mines, like Morro Velho, are rendered profitable (which were substantially correct) contradicted in your last Journal, and therefore hope you will find room for the following observations, from one who has spent the last 10 years in Morro Velho. I conceive stamps may be considered Cornish or not, according to that part of the world in which they may be erected, and beg to state that the stamps in use at Morro Velho are by far superior in practical working to the generality of those employed in Cornwall, of which I have seen several, particularly those employed in tin mines. By referring to their average duty for last year, I find that each stamp head reduced 1½ tons of rough ore to a very fine powder per day working; this, I believe, is more than any other stamps in the country, and the stamps in Morro Velho, as they usually do, on crushed materials.

There is no large timber fit for the mine used in Morro Velho from the company's estates, and it is doubtful if all their woods contain more than 100 good logs. There are no bullocks bred on the company's estate; so much the reverse, that in the dry season the milch cows have to be removed from the neighbourhood to seek pasture, and there is frequently no milk to be had. Neither is the charcoal used made from the company's woods, and the bellows in the smelting are not worked by water, but by steam and hand labour. And as to that, including the cost of the water and wages of the numerous Europeans employed, the average price of labour will not be very much below what it is in England.

The true reasons of the profitable returns from the poor ore at Morro Velho are:—1. The enormous scale on which the mines are worked, about 7400 tons of ore being reduced per month.—2. The economical arrangement and excellence of the mining and stamping machinery.—3. The very abundant supply of water at a height of 160 ft., the whole of which fall is economised.—Bread-street, June 15. W. HAY, JUN.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Sir,—It is necessary I should state that I did not apply or go to Mr. Hill, as he asserts in his letter of the 9th inst. I have never, to my knowledge, even seen this gentleman, neither have I had the slightest correspondence. I understand that a friend of Mr. Hill suggested that the gentlemen representing the company should see me, which they did; and I was not aware of their intention to do so, nor was I consulted in any way. This, no doubt, led to the error which Mr. Hill has committed in his letter.

I distinctly deny that I "transgressed the rules which guide gentlemen, by publishing" a portion of the letter, which was addressed to "Messrs. Wagstaffe and Perkins." It was nothing more than the offer of services from a stranger, and my allusion to it was merely to point out an anomaly which appeared to me between the tenor of the application, and the statements in his letters to you. JOHN W. PERKINS.
Pillar-terrace, June 15.

SCIENTIFIC DOGMATISM.

Sir,—I believe scientific dogmatism and folks led by the nose have always been the bane of all ages; therefore, we need not complain, or be surprised, that the obstructions should continue. The followers of Aristotle persecuted with the greatest zeal all those who ventured to express a thought against the doctrines which he taught; and this will ever be amongst sectarians of philosophy. Truth-seekers and natural philosophers are two different classes of people—the majority of the scientific periodicals are under the control of sectarians, and not the seekers of truth,—the very soil is made ungenial to the growth or even the seed of true science. I shall feel obliged by your insertion of the enclosed, and to request some of your correspondents to inform me in which edition of *Hudibras* it is to be found, as I have not been able to find in mine.—Edinburgh, June 18.

Quoth Hudibras—"It is in vain (I see) to argue 'gainst the grain: He that complies against his will Is of his own opinion still; And obstinacy's ne'er so stiff As when 'tis in a wrong belief."

"The blindest of the blind is he Who is determined not to see: Whose optics, somehow, ne'er perceive What he's unwilling to believe! But magnify the fault, and call him, And think at others that confute him."

"Such folks, convicted of a blunder, Will cavil rather than knock under! The plainest inference deny, And inconsequent facts belie! But, with oracular pooh! poohs! To listen or to read refuse."

"Their knowledge learn'd, from books, by rote, They dogmas, as if axioms, quote! Authoritatively condemn What is not evident to them; But deem each theory perfection, To which they do not see objection."

"Or entertain a predilection."

CHEMISTRY OF CAST-IRON.—In 1849 a chemical laboratory was established at the United States Arsenal at Pikeville, Md., for the purpose of analysing the cast-iron employed in the manufacture of guns, and the charge of the experiments was committed to Campbell Morfit, Esq., as analytic chemist, with Prof. Booth, of Philadelphia, as consulting chemist. The experiments extended over a considerable period of time, the final report of them being made last year. A great number of them were instituted, the reports of which are very minute, and exhibit a profound knowledge of chemical analysis. They are valuable to iron manufacturers and engineers, in relation to two kinds of cast-iron—that produced by the cold and that by the hot blast. The average specific gravity of the cold blast iron was 7.218, and the tensile strength was 29,219. The specific gravity of the hot blast iron was 7.065; the tensile strength 19,143. The extraordinary substance combined with the iron were found to be graphite, carbon, combined carbon, silicon, slag, &c. It would appear that the iron having the greatest amount of combined carbon with the least slag was the best, and was found to be made by the cold blast. The hot blast appears to drive off some of the combining carbon, at the same time leaving a greater quantity of allotropic carbon, existing in a form analogous to graphite, or black lead, which is injurious. The report says, "The slag and allotropic carbon, being of a brittle nature, and not united with the iron, coat the crystalline plates of metal, and diminish their surface of contact, consequently it follows that the tensile strength of the metal must decrease in proportion to the increase of slag and allotropic (uncombined) carbon." From the analysis the lesson is derived, that hot blast is inferior in strength to cold blast iron, and the reason of this is owing to the greater amount of slag and uncombined carbon in the former. Great advances have yet to be made in the manufacture of cast-iron to improve its quality and reduce its cost. It requires two tons of coal to make a ton of pig-iron; we can easily conceive the benefit that would accrue to all if some inventor were to discover a process to manufacture with half this quantity of coal. We hope such an improvement will yet be made. Recently a kind of pig-iron (the Thomas used in New Jersey) has been brought into the market, which, for the most purposes, will supersede the Scotch pig-iron, and it sells for \$3.10 per ton. It is very soft, and flows smoothly, and is therefore well adapted to mix with our general hard and strong American cast-irons. Its soft quality is due to the ore from which it is made, not from any new improvement, we understand, in its manufacture. The great variety of iron ores in our country, and the vast extent and easy working of our coal beds, demand from our iron manufacturers much better and cheaper cast-iron than has been produced. We ought to make—and yet shall make, we believe—the cheapest iron in the world. Who can describe the benefits that would be conferred on our people, if iron were sold for one-half its present price? It would tend to reduce the cost of machinery, and give an impetus to every branch of business in our country—agriculture, architecture, commerce, &c. We hope and trust that our iron manufacturers will heed these suggestions, both for their own sakes and that of the public.—Scientific American.

PRACTICE WITH A RIFLE-CANNON.—Sir: Following up my successful experiment with the arrow percussion shell on May 31, I this day fired from my 4-pounder rifle cannon, into the river, a percussion shell of the elongated form; it exploded by the resistance of the water, on striking at a range of 500 yards. The charge of powder in the cannon was 4 lbs. Mr. Askem, editor of the *Western Independent*, and a number of gentlemen, were present. The percussion appliance was placed in the arrow shell experiment: it was placed before the mouth of the shell, so that it could be pressed upon by the rammer in pushing home the cartridge. This shell, although it exploded by the resistance of the water on striking, could be let fall from the topmast of a man-of-war on the deck, without any risk of exploding, in consequence of the manner of inserting the percussion appliance. There is this advantage resulting from using gun-cotton mixed with fulminating mercury in cartridges, that as their exploding does not soil the barrel of the gun or rifle, the shot or shell being made to fly easily in the air, it will, by its own gravity, run down to its position in the barrel, without requiring the use of the ram-rod. A simple gun-cotton cartridge, without the addition of fulminating mercury, has not the power necessary to propel the shot through the rifle barrel. This fact is easily demonstrated. In firing shells charged with Mr. Wentworth Scott's liquid fire, I find the gun-cotton, mixed with fulminating mercury, very convenient, for the reasons above mentioned. J. MORTON: Rotherhithe, June 15.

A proposal is brought forward for the formation of a company under the Limited Liability Act, for the purchase of the ship *British Empire*, built by Mr. Patterson, of Bristol, which has just returned with a large cargo of guano from the Pacific. The purchase money is £21,500, and it is proposed to fit the vessel with an auxiliary screw. The capital is fixed at £40,000, with liberty to increase, in the event of the company's operations being extended.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

RHOSYDD SLATE COMPANY.

A meeting of proprietors was held at the office of the company, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday, Mr. J. H. OLIVER in the chair.

Mr. BACON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said a series of questions had been put to Messrs. Harper and Jones, the managers. The first was, what was the length, depth, and average breadth of the first floor?—3. What was the length of the second floor, and how many bargains for slate making are working upon the same?—3. Are the bargains effectively at work, and if not, from what causes are they prevented?—4. What is the number of saw-mills at work, and ordered?—5. When is it supposed the machinery will be in full operation?—6. Is it the opinion of practical men that a third level should be driven, to provide for two or four floors?—7. At what depth is it considered advisable to cut the bone, and also to what length to uncover the slate vein?—8. What number of tons may be estimated from each bargain on the second floor, and when will the same be effectively at work?—9. To what depth is the shaft sunk to work the third floor?—10. Is it considered advisable to work the third floor by a steam-engine?—11. What may be the probable returns from each bargain on the third floor, when the same is opened?—12. What number of horses are employed at the sawing mills, and how many in the conveyance of slates from the quarry to the railway?—13. Calculating the cost of purchase of horses and wagons, and maintenance, what was the cost of the transit of a ton of slate from the quarry to the railway?—14. What quantity of slates are at the quarry, and how many at the port?—15. What is the average value of the slate raised per ton?—16. What will be the probable cost for the ensuing seven months at the quarry?—that is, up to Jan. 1, 1857?—17. What are the general appearances and prospects of the quarry? He (the Chairman) observed that to these questions they had received the following report, from Messrs. Harper and Jones:—

June 14.—We are sorry the shareholders were not satisfied with Mr. J. H. Oliver's inspection of the quarry, and beg to forward replies to your questions:—1. Length of first floor 130 yards, depth 15 yards, width or breadth on average 50 yards.—2. Length of second floor 140 yards. Six bargains at work, and two more roofing up, which will be completed in two to three months.—3. Six of the bargains are effectively working, but are much impeded in getting off the tops, which will soon be removed, they will be less impeded in slate making.—4. Three saw-mills are at work by horse-power, and three are ordered from Thomas and De Winton, of Carnarvon.—5. The delay with the carpenter's work will be from six to eight weeks, and fixing of the machinery and gearing.—6. The general opinion appears to be in favour of four floors; the length would be about 700 yards; the expenses is estimated at about 31. per yard. Two shafts, one of 60 yards and another of 70 yards, at an estimated cost of 101. per yard, would amount to 69001. In addition to this, there will be expenses for purring air, raising rubbish, rails, sleepers, trucks, &c., say 60001. for the whole. The shafts may be taken as a near approximation, but till the exact spot is fixed for the mouth of level, and plans are made for the work, it will be presumptuous to enter into further particulars. The time for executing this need not exceed four years, with active working. The advantages claimed for a level of two floors by its supporters are, that it will be driven at a less expense (say) 71. per yard, will require only one shaft of 50 yards, at 81. per yard, from less difficulty in supplying the work with air, and also a quicker return of profits from the quarry; the work is estimated at one-half the expense of time and money. With simple means there is no question as to the advantages of the former scheme, but with crippled resources a very handsome return may be expected from the latter.—7. Under any circumstances it is not thought advisable to cut the bone for more than two floors below the present workings; should the last-mentioned scheme be adopted we shall work an open quarry, if the former two floors will have to be supported by pillars: 1400 yards of slate vein, from east to west, may be uncovered whenever it may be found requisite.—8. 25 tons may be expected to be raised every four weeks in each bargain from the second floor, with six men, and will be effectively at work in about three months.—9. The shaft is sunk 15 yards, following the direction of the clay slant, and will be continued 14 more, making about 15 yards perpendicular.—10. A steam-engine that would burn coal would be very advantageous, but the work might be done with a horse-wheel.—11. 50 tons per month may be expected to be raised every four weeks from the third floor, with six men. The time for working this floor will depend, first, in clearing the shaft from the rubbish of the fall which took place in May—say two months; should the machinery be fixed by that time it may be at work in a month after.—12. We have three horses at the saw-mill, one at present lame, and six conveying slates to the railway; hired, at an average of one per day.—13. Without bare carriage 50 tons per week may be sent down with two teams, allowing 15 per cent. on the purchase for wear and tear and men's wages, this will amount to 2s. 6d. per ton: 50 tons have not yet been sent down on account of the very heavy back carriage.—14. We have 390 tons at the quarry, and 376 at the port, besides 10 tons having been used for Thomas Jones's house, stables, and shed: most slates have not been included.—15. About 27. per ton.—16. 60001. per month after this month, should the same number of men be employed, including all expenses excepting machinery and rails, 1001. worth of which are now required.—17. The prospects and appearances of the quarry fully justify the very high opinion we have constantly given, and should there be any shareholder dissatisfied, we recommend a visit to the quarry, as half an hour on the spot would do more to convince them what it is than any amount of writing.

After some discussion the report was adopted, and the meeting made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution to increase the capital of the company, which ended in the meeting adjourning sine die.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the office of the society, 37, Rue Grammont, Paris, on Wednesday, June 11.

The cards of admission and list of shareholders present, or represented, having been verified, and the assembly found duly convoked in pursuance of article 33 of the statutes, and it appearing 15,000 shares were represented by 42 persons, and that the number of votes was 3140, the meeting proceeded to form the bureau, in pursuance of article 34 of the statutes.

The assembly nominated Mr. CHARLES HANCOCK, of London, president.

M. Toupian and Mr. Teren were named scrutators. M. St. Vincent was appointed secretary.

The bureau having been formed, proceeded to examine as to the regularity of the proceedings, and that the meeting was duly convened.

The formalities having been gone through, and it appearing that more than a majority of the shares issued was represented at the meeting, and the scrutators having certified thereto, the PRESIDENT declared the meeting duly constituted, and read the order of the day:—1. The resignation of the grant; 2. The presentation of the balance-sheet and accounts of the grant; 3. Modifications of the statutes; 4. Dissolution of the society; 5. Nomination of liquidators; 6. Determining powers of liquidators; 7. Prorogation of rights of shareholders pending liquidation; 8. Proposal by debtor for discharging debt due to the society of 11,162. 6s. 8d.

Mr. CHARLES STEWART, the grant, then presented a balance-sheet and account of assets and liabilities, of which the following are copies:—

Dec. 31, 1855.—Adelaide committee	£ 1,612 1 9
Machinery, plant, &c.	175 12 3
Colonial furniture	200 14 6
Loan account	15,643 11 10
Law charges	794 2 8
Monteaux and Co.	486 18 4
John Hallett	342 10 8
Preliminary expenses	2,379 0 6
Land account	51,431 5 10
Gold workings	818 14 10
Share account	78,230 0 0
Masterman and Co.	99 11 2
Profit and loss	1,503 14 5 = £150,748 4 11
Ca.—Dec. 31, 1855.—Capital	£150,000 0 0
Sundries	738 4 11
Land deposit	10 0 0 = £150,748 4 11

June 1, 1856.—Land deposit	£ 10 0 0
Due by company to date (ascertained)	£1192 13 8
Less in hands of trustees to repay liquidation 1000 3 4	136 12 4
Sundries (small items outstanding (not ascertained), and charges due in colony to date, estimated at)	500 0 0
Balance	64,993 11 0
Total	£65,640 3 4

Ca. June 1, 1856.—Adelaide committee	£ 1,642 1 9
Machinery, plant, &c.	175 12 3
Colonial furniture	200 14 6
Loan account	11,162 6 8
Monteaux and Co.	342 10 8
John Hallett	342 10 8
Land account	51,431 5 10
Masterman and Co.	99 11 2
Rent of land	187 16 0
Total	£65,640 3 4
Balance of assets over liabilities	£64,993 11s.

These accounts having been verified by the grant, were adopted by the meeting; the first is an account from the commencement of the operations of the company, and the last an account of the present liabilities and assets.

The GRANT then tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the meeting, and a discharge given to the grant, and also the members of the council, in respect of all acts during their term of office.

The meeting then passed a resolution to enable the shareholders to carry out certain modifications of the statutes, with respect to the proposed liquidation and realisation of assets, reserving the mineral rights of lands sold, as far as practicable, and the necessary resolution was carried unanimously.

On the nomination of liquidators coming before the meeting, Mr. Charles Beck and Mr. Charles Hancock were unanimously appointed, with power in their discretion to name a third.

The remuneration to the liquidators was fixed at 2½ per cent. on all sums received, and in event of 40 per cent. being returned to the shareholders, the remuneration was fixed at 5 per cent. Resolutions were also passed giving the liquidators certain powers to enable them to realise the assets, and also to give the shareholders controlling powers by calling meetings. The liquidators are to divide assets whenever and as often as they have 60001. in hand.

The PRESIDENT then explained a proposition submitted by a debtor as to an amount of 11,162. due to the company, which in effect was that the debtor should give 10,000 shares in the company to liquidate the loan, and as this would reduce the number of shares in the company to 25,000 to participate in the produce of the 16,000 acres of land, it was unanimously adopted as a special dividend to the shareholders, at 20s. per share, on distribution, the 10,000 shares would represent 15,0001., a profit to the shareholders of nearly 40001. The debtor having, it is presumed, secured shares when the price was very low, the arrangement was mutually advantageous.

Various other resolutions were passed of a technical nature, but necessary, according to the French law, after which the president declared the meeting at an end.

From the above report, the English shareholders will gather that the assets over liabilities are computed at 64,993. 11s., and the number of shares that will remain after the arrangement as to the loan account is carried out will be about 25,000, en-

titled to participate in the distribution of assets. Some considerable time will necessarily elapse before a dividend can be declared, as the lands of the company, upwards of 16,000 acres, will have to be disposed of in Australia, and this gradually, so as to realise good prices. The liquidators, however, are to distribute the assets as they get in 60001., and this will give about 4. per share dividend out of every 60001. realised.

THE OOLA SILVER-LEAF AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the office, Cannon-house, Queen-street, on Monday, Mr. THOMAS BOORMAN in the chair.

The following report, from Capt. Charles Craze, was read:—

I have been underground in the eastern part of the mine. The end at present is poor, but very kindly ground; there is from 100 to 150 fms. from the commencement of this level towards the present end, a strong, fine-looking lode. By driving this end about 30 fms. further, it will begin to lose ground; when it gets to the western part of the mine, it will not be more than 4 or 5 fms. deep. As for the barrows—that is, the stuff around the shafts—in the western part of the mine, I have never seen a finer gossan, being very open spotted with lead or copper. Every one tells me there is a good lode of copper and lead going down to the bottom of the level. If you intend to put the engine on this part of the mine, I should think it best to stop the addit, or at most not keep more than two men in it, and not sink more grass shafts at present. If it be necessary to drive through the hill, get down the engine-shaft 30 or 40 fms. deep, and then drive deeper levels. I have carefully gone over and underground these three days; and I believe, if properly managed, it will make a good mine. It is useless to spend much money. On the back of lodes there is sufficient ground opened in this mine to recommend it to any company of adventurers.

Mr. A. GOSSETT said he had great satisfaction in moving that the report should be circulated among the shareholders. He had no doubt they had a good mine; and if the shareholders would exercise a little patience, it would be a profitable one. The committee had devoted great attention to it, and they would not disappoint the confidence of the proprietors.—Mr. AVASTY felt great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The accounts were then read, and showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 801. 9s. 7d., though, on account of the assets not being immediately available, there was a balance against the mine of 111. 11s. 8d.

Major H. YORKE MARTIN observed that some of the calls of 3s. 6d. per share, made on March 18, were still unpaid. This was due to those shareholders who had failed to attend the meeting, and he would propose that a special general meeting should be called for June 31, in order to forfeit these shares.

This was seconded by Mr. W. E. AVASTY, and unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. W. AVASTY, seconded by Mr. ALFRED GOSSETT, a call of 2s. per share was made.

Messrs. Thomas Chandler, Thomas Boorman, Alfred Gossett, J. B. Balcombe, and R. S. Palmer, were elected a committee of management; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

SALE OF MINE SHARES—PLEA OF FRAUD.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—JUNE 18.

W. BURGAN v. EMERSON.—This was an action to recover of the defendant, Mr. R. Emerson, mining agent, the sum of 201. 3s. 6d., the amount of a bill of exchange accepted by him, and given to the plaintiff, Captain W. Burgan, mining agent, of 60, Gracechurch-street, for 200 shares in the Perran Wheel Farm Lead Mine, Cornwall. Mr. O'BRIEN appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. PARSONS for the defendant.

The DEFENDANT pleaded that the bill was obtained and procured by fraud, practised on him by the plaintiff.

It appeared from the evidence adduced on the part of the defendant that, on Nov. 3, Burgan, by letter, engaged one Mr. R. B. Lewis to sell for him 200 shares in the above mine, at 10s. per share. That on Dec. 31. he again wrote to Lewis, directing him to sell all his shares in the mine for 10s. each, which was to be paid by the defendant. Accordingly, Lewis is called on as a defendant with the object of representing that the mine was valuable, and strongly urged defendant to take the shares. On the faith of these and other representations, and particularly that the mine was then working, defendant ultimately agreed to give 401. for the 200 shares, the same to be paid by three bills, one of 301., and two of 101. each. The bill for 301. in part payment was then handed by Lewis to Burgan, from whom he obtained a transfer of the 200 shares to Emerson. Payment of the bill was resisted on the ground of fraud.

The DEFENDANT was examined, and stated that after he bought the shares he was informed that the "company" had, prior to his purchase, abandoned the mine; that no workings had been going on there on the credit of the company since the previous Nov., and that the "license" to search for the lode had actually expired on Jan. 7, being just 16 days before defendant gave his acceptance for the shares; and, in short, that the whole affair was a perfect bubble.

Mr. FULLER (the secretary) was called by defendant, and produced the cost-book and cost-sheet of the mine. He proved that the original promoters of the company were a Captain Clynno, the plaintiff, Capt. William Burgan, Samuel Weatherley, and himself; that they never held but one meeting, which was on Sept. 17 last. He had received but one cost-sheet, which included two months' working to the end of Nov., when the concern proving worthless it was abandoned. He had not heard of any working authorised by the company going on at the mine since, nor had a single share been transferred in the cost-book. In his judgment, it was a worthless concern after November, and the "license" expired on Jan. 7; it had not been renewed by the company. Plaintiff had not paid the call made upon his shares, nor had any other shareholder done so.

For the plaintiff, it was contended that the mine was still working, and that there had been numerous enquiries for shares at his office in the month of January last.

The PLAINTIFF was examined, and stated that shares had been sold to Mr. George Batters. That he had visited the mine in January last, and found four men working. He had heard there was a new cost-book, but had not seen it. Had paid Clynno, the captain, two guineas towards the labour cost, and had given up a further sum of five guineas, which the company owed him for inspecting the mine; that was all he had paid towards the working expenses.

Lord CAMPBELL, in summing up, said there were two questions for the jury—1. Whether the mine was abandoned and useless at the time of this transaction? and, 2. Whether Burgan knew it? If he knew it, he was guilty of a fraud in selling these shares to Mr. Emerson, and taking a bill of exchange from him in payment. Now, in order to establish the plea of fraud, it was incumbent upon the defendant to prove to their satisfaction that on Jan. 23, the day this bill was given, the mine had become worthless, and that he (Burgan) intended to commit a fraud in selling those shares to Mr. Emerson, the defendant. If, said his lordship, they believed Mr. Fuller, the mine had then unquestionably been abandoned; and if Burgan knew it was abandoned, get Mr. Lewis to sell his shares at 10s. each, was, therefore, a gross fraud. It was true that defendant had made no objection to the payment of the bill until after it became due; but then it appeared that Mr. Lewis, Burgan's agent in this affair, was telling him from time to time that the mine was a good mine, and looking well. The question was, therefore, one entirely for the consideration of the jury, and they must by their verdict say whether it was a fraudulent or an honest transaction.

The jury deliberated a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Lee; attorney for the defendant, Mr. J. Berry.

LONGMID'S PATENT (ALKALI).—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have refused an application for the prolongation of a patent granted to Mr. William Longmid in October, 1842. The invention consisted in treating ores and minerals containing sulphur with such proportions of common salt that the ores were deprived of their sulphur, or nearly so, and the metallic products resulting from such process were rendered more suitable for subsequent processes for obtaining the metals therefrom, while, at the same time, the act of treating them produced much larger quantities of soda than had hitherto been obtained. The ores and minerals selected were particularly manures, or iron pyrites, copper, lead, tin, and zinc. A transfer was made of the patent to the Plymouth Alkali Company; Mr. Longmid retaining three 12th shares. Licenses were granted by the patentees to the St. Helen's Patent Alkali Company, and to Messrs. Allen, of Newcastle, on the payment of certain royalties. The extension of the patent was opposed by the licensees. On the part of the patentees it was said that by this process sulphate of soda could be produced at a cost of less than one-half the ordinary mode of manufacture, and that if it were universally adopted, there would be a saving to the community of 208,0001. per annum. On behalf of the licensees it was alleged, on the contrary, that the sulphate of soda produced by the patented process was not cheaper than by the ordinary method, while it was inferior in quality; that there was neither novelty nor utility in the invention; that the St. Helen's Company had lost upwards of 30,0001. in working the patent, and Messrs. Allen 45001. in the manufacture, in addition to which they had expended 18,0001. on the plant. It was admitted, however, that if the royalties ceased, which, of course, would be the case on the termination of the patent, further efforts would be made to carry on the works. A great number of scientific and other gentlemen were examined in support of the statements of the respective parties. Their lordships were of opinion that there was some merit in the invention, but they were far from satisfied as to its utility. It was the duty of the applicant to substantiate that fact; he had not done so, and, therefore, their lordships could not recommend the extension of the patent.

HANSON'S OLEFANT GAS COMPANY.—The difference between Mr. Hanson and Mr. Booth appears to have been settled, and upon both patents being submitted to Sir Frederick Theliger and Mr. Hindmarsh, two legal authorities of great eminence, they expressed themselves to the effect that, after examining Mr. Hanson's model, they came to the conclusion that his apparatus and process were substantially different from those described in Booth's specification, and that neither of them was a fraudulent imitation or infringement of Booth's patent. Presuming the model of obtaining gas to be new, they considered such an improvement entitled Mr. Hanson to the protection of a patent. We have inspected, at the offices of the solicitors to the company, a model of Mr. Hanson's apparatus, made by Mr. Aakle, of Little Britain, and finished off in a most elaborate style, which was yesterday sent to New York.

COCA-NUT OIL MANUFACTURE.—In order to provide additional capital for more fully developing an undertaking which has long been established at Colombo (Ceylon), for the purpose of extracting the oil from the coconuts, or dried kernel of the coco-nut, a company has been formed under the title of the Haldor Mill Company. Certain shares of the company have been taken by the Haldor Mill Company, who are situated on the banks of the canal which connects the lake of Colombo with the Ceylan river. Through the lake there is water carriage from the mills to the custom-house export wharf, and by the canal and the river the communication extends northward through the finest coco-nut producing districts and into the interior of the island. The mills were purchased by the present proprietors in 1852, and four improved and powerful hydraulic presses, invented and patented by Mr. David Wilson, have been erected and in practical use for two years. They have proved very effective and economical, not requiring expensive lagging, and producing a large yield of oil at a low manufacturing cost. Suitable machinery has been sent from England; an ample supply of fuel is obtained from a tract of 770 acres of freehold peat and grassland, purchased in the immediate neighbourhood. In addition to the principal manufacture of coco-nut oil, the preparation of coffee for export is an advantageous and rapidly extending branch of business at the mills. Arrangements have also been made for the sawing of timber and staves by machinery, the manufacture and seasoning of easks for oil, and the manufacture of coco-nut oil soap. The weaving of oyle yarn into stockings, or use on coffee estates and for export, has long been carried on at the mills, and might be extended with advantage. The capital to be raised is 100,0001. by the issue of 10,000 shares of 101. each. The present proprietors, who propose to retain a large interest in the undertaking, have agreed to make over the concern to the company at its actual cost, on June 30, retaining profits to that date.

Master Sir George Rose, charged with the winding-up of the Tregone-land and Carbone Farwork Mining Company, has made a call of 21. 2s. 6d. per share.

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR.

On Tuesday, the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, on May 30, to enquire into the question as to whether it is desirable or otherwise to rate all mines to the poor, assembled for the first time to take evidence on the subject.

The Committee consisted of the following Members:—Messrs. KENDALL, MICHAEL WILLIAMS, DEEDS, GEORGE CAVENDISH, CHILDS, BOURNIER, HUTCHINS, PHILLIPS, RIDLEY, SPOONER, HUSSEY VIVIAN, LITTLETON, HUME, H. HERBERT, COLVILLE, COL. PENNANT, and Viscount MONT.

Mr. KENDALL occupied the chair.

Mr. LUMLEY, the first witness examined, said the subject of rating mines to the poor was by no means in a satisfactory state, from the complexity introduced into it by the courts of law. The 39th of Elizabeth, chapter 3, the first Poor Law Act. It enabled churchwardens and overseers, appointed under the Act, to relieve the poor by rateable contributions from the inhabitants and every occupier of land. Then followed the 43d of Eliz., chap. 2, which was the great Act upon which the Poor law is based. That Act empowered churchwardens and overseers to raise a rate, weekly or otherwise, upon coal mines in addition. It did not appear that any question ever arose on the subject of rating general mines until about the middle of the last century. In 1743 occurred the first case of the Company for Smelteries and Lead against Richardson. The question arose on certain lead mines at Aiston, in Cumberland, which had been rated to the poor, but disputed the liability. It was tried before Lord Mansfield, and was twice argued, when it was decided that the lead mine was not liable to be rated, as the Act expressly mentioned coal mines, and excluded every other mine, and upon that ground the decision proceeded. Another reason was, that lead mines were accompanied with great risk, and were exempted from rating. It was also thought advisable to ascertain the practice that had obtained throughout the country, and it came the decision, Lord Mansfield stating that it appeared from the Court records that lead mines were not rated either in Derbyshire or Cornwall. A point might be taken as to whether the occupation of land constituted the liability of inhabitants. In the decision of this case Lord Mansfield kept it clear. Persons were not rated as inhabitants, though they might, on the latter clause of the Act of Parliament, be so. Whatever might have been the effect of the decision, affecting the rating of lead mines, they were not rated as such.

By the CHAIRMAN.—As coal mines were mentioned in the Act, it was thought that all others were excluded. The uncertainty and risk was given as the reason why they should be exempt. If the question had rested here, all difficulties would have been at an end. But some time after another case came before the Court of Queen's Bench, which left the subject open. This was "Bell v. Jell," which disturbed the question, as to whether the lord of the mine might not be considered liable to rates; because, as the owner, he reserved to himself a portion of the ore, so he was the occupier of that so reserved, and as he received it without any risk the rates were properly returned.

By the CHAIRMAN.—He was an occupier without any risk at all, and as a landowner ought not to receive it; such was the language of Lord Mansfield. This was followed by a number of cases, which branched out in various directions. It had since been decided, that as the lord received something more than a mere extraction, he ceased to be the occupier of land. Again, if he reserve a money rent it came from him from liability, as he ceases to be an occupier, and it is important to call him an occupier. The next case is that of "Crease v. Sawle," which was moved from the Court of Queen's Bench that the judgment of a Court of Error might be taken, but the judges felt themselves under restraint, as the whole subject had been discussed, and the Court would not decide the matter because they had passed, and accordingly confirmed both decisions, which held the mine owner liable to rates, but were not liable to be rated; this was in 1842, so that the question had been before the Court for more than 80 years. Another point, which introduced some little complexity into the subject, was to define what was a mine? not that lead, iron, or stone, were exempt. If any ore can be raised from an open working it becomes liable to the poor-rate, as a quarry; but if by mining process, it ceases to be rateable. Hence arose a question as to what is a mine and what a quarry? which was held to be a point not for a court of law, but a question of fact. The cases of the "Queen v. Sedgley," and the "Queen v. Dunsford" were intended to raise a question as to whether the mode of working made the distinction, but the Court held the distinction to be a matter of fact, and sufficient for its judgment.

By the COMMITTEE.—Was not aware whether the tin streams of Cornwall were rated or not; but if streaming was open work they would be liable to the poor rate. Did not know that streams were always rated upon the same principle as mines, making no difference as to whether the lord retained money payment or produce. This might be in contradiction to the observations as to an open work or mine, but if it be the practice, he conceived it difficult to see how it could be supported; if, however, the property is rated there could be no objection in disturbing the question, except upon the ground of discovery, whether the right person was rated or not. The distinction as to whether it be a mine or a stream would rest itself upon what is called a mine in the locality. Did not know in what way the stream affected the question, but if the tin was merely produced out of the water, should say it was not a mine. Mr. Lumley then, at the request of the committee, entered into some particulars as to the custom of rating to the poor, and stated that in some parts of Staffordshire mines were not rated except for ironstone, but though exempt from the poor-rates they were generally rated for the highway, the assessment for which extended to all ground, mines, and quarries of stone, and other hereditaments, heretofore rated. In the case of a new mine, or parish, they would not be liable, because of the absence of usage. Local rates were almost always based upon the poor-rates, but it became a question as to how the amount is to be ascertained. For instance, in brick-making the surface was destroyed, and much deteriorated and injured; therefore they were liable to be assessed for the bricks they make, coal mines and quarries the same, but the difficulty was the allowance for damages, which was a question of fact. The general practice was to ascertain the royalty, as a fair test of what the rates ought to be. It was a matter open to consideration as to whether royalty was principal or property destroyed. The mode of rating coal mines varied in different parts of the country. In the districts the subject seemed to be well understood, that they settled the question just as a farmer did in reference to his land. He did not say what the average royalty was throughout the country, but as far as the rating of mines was concerned, he thought that all mines ought to be rated upon some definite principle, taking that as the Local Assessment Act. He could not conceive that the land or the lessor should be assessed, but thought the occupier who worked the mine should. It was a question between the owner and occupier as to who the latter would be rated. The practice in some cases was to rate the land, and in some cases the rate could be allowed in some shape or other, such as local dues. With regard to the relative risks, and the hardship of assessing the adventurers, it must be remembered that if there be no ore produced the owner gets nothing. He runs the risk of having no rent or some rent, and if the mine is productive neither is the loss. Although some mines were working at a loss, there were others in which large quantities of ore were raised for which the adventurers paid no rates. He would tax the adventurer, who could make his terms with the lord, who knowing he would have to pay the poor rates, would not take so much in the shape of dues. Admitting the assumption, that the ground of rating implied a beneficial occupation, he contended that a mine at which the adventurers worked at a loss was not a beneficial occupation. A case had been tried of a person who purchased a piece of land with the intention of building a house upon it; but, failing in this, they sought to rate him as the viable occupier. He pleaded that he had no beneficial occupation; but it was held that he was liable, because the land was capable of production. He knew nothing of the practice in Cumberland, but in Cornwall, since the case of "Bell v. Jell," a money rent had generally been reserved in lieu of the toll, and he did not think it would be advisable to change the practice, as it would be to take away the toll, and he would not, if he could, secure the rating of land throughout the kingdom; the only thing was that the law should fix some one with the assessment. It should be framed as to make the lord liable, and not allow him to be exempt, but it would be expedient to throw the whole burden on him. In framing the new measure, regard should, however, be had to existing contracts. The Legislature could not interfere with these, but might make some general rate, so that the liability should be divided—say, half and half, or in any other proportion, or it could have a prospective operation, so that the new measure should be applied to all new leases in future.

A great many questions were raised, and a great many questions were raised as to the nature of the interests. Prospective rates were fairly laid down on principle, and therefore the whole charge should be borne by either one or the other—the lord or the tenant. In the Irish mines the tenant paid the rates and deducted one-half. Though seven years were allowed them to bring a mine into a productive state, he did not see why it should be assumed that such a time would be required. Having opened a mine, should it prove exceedingly rich, there was no reason why it should not be immediately rated to the poor. He would have mines pay upon the mine, which would be arrived at by some mode, such as the lord's dues; but they were excessive, that would not be a fair test. A fair test would be to represent the value of the mine, they might be taken as the basis of rating; but the rest appeared to be the true criterion of valuation. The comparison of a mine with a farm suggested a want of equity, which it was practically impossible to get at, yet the same principle existed with regard to other property. But as there was no exception to the rating of mines in Ireland, so there should be no exception in England, unless a mine was out of work, then there could be no assessment on its value.

Mr. DAVEY, of Redruth, said he resided in Cornwall, in the neighbourhood of the chief mining district, and could speak from his own knowledge as to the subject. He was an adventurer in mines, the owner of considerable property, and was also a lord, and thoroughly acquainted with mining in Cornwall; 40 years ago the lords paid the rates, and continued to do so up to within about 17 years, when the adventurers began to pay; this was the practice without exception. Redruth is one of the largest mining districts in the country; there the adventurers took the mines at a reduced royalty, paying the rates regularly as agreed. When the change took place the lord was allowed a money payment, instead of reserving the dues in kind; the practice has since become general, though there were some few exceptions, and by that means the assessment was eased. Was acquainted with the Union of his district, the property of which was assessed as from 50001. to 60001., and the best of his expressed poor-rates arose from the mines, and scarcely any of them contributed towards the rate; the consequence of this was seriously felt about 15 years ago, when one of the most flourishing mines in the county became poor, and out of a population of 12,000 3000 were thrown on the parish. The general opinion as to the rating of mines was, that mines should be rated, taking the dues as the basis. He believed that a large majority of the landed proprietors were in favour of the rating of dues. Opinions varied, and some thought that the lords should be rated, but he was against that. He would not interfere with existing leases, but would advise the lords having the benefit in some instances he thought both should be liable. He admitted that there were cases in which the lord profited most. The working mine should be largely considered, as in consequence of the rates being avoided his burden was increased, whilst the evasion did not affect him as to his wages, although he was affected the other way. The assessment to the poor-rate did not retard the small adventurers, of which there were now none except in the tin streams, but not in opening a mine; of mines were deep, so that the poor could not carry them on. Most mines were now worked by steam-engines, and required a large outlay of capital. He did not think that rating would be prejudicial to the adventurer or the miner. There were now about 40,000 miners in the county. The miners were not rated in every way, while the miner who built his cottage is naturally injured by the lord not paying the rates. It was not an act of common justice that the poor man should receive the benefit of the rate. He could not say what proportion of the mining interest were in favour of rating. There was a large meeting held on the subject, at which he took the chair, and he then thought the meeting was unanimous in opinion that mines should be rated, but had learned afterwards there were two or three dissentients. It was a very influential one. Was aware of the meeting held lately, at which a petition against rating was passed, but did not conceive it to be a county meeting. Could not say how

a large and influential one, because he was not there, neither did he see the names of the owners. Mr. Davey was next questioned about iron mines in Cornwall, which he had examined to some extent, but were chiefly worked by poor men, on their own account, as were also the tin streams. He believed that the majority would be content to pay the rates. Some of the lords put in a compulsory clause, compelling the owners to pay them; generally, adventurers do not at present pay poor-rates. The greater burden imposed on the mines would not discourage the working of them. He knew many instances in which the lord gave up the dues, and others in which the mines have become profitable after being abandoned by one set of adventurers. Many instances of the rate. Knew of a mine raising a considerable quantity of ore, and employing a large number of men. There was a certain degree of liability on the part of the lord, but just that some portion of the rate should be paid both by the lord and adventurer. Did not say that if the mine were not profitable the lord ought to pay the rates. Could scarcely calculate the time as to the average rate by the lord and adventurer. The rates were different from any other description of property. The difference arose from the uncertainty. There were very few open workings in Cornwall except for tin. It would be a great hardship, taking it as a whole, that the entire rate should be thrown upon the lord of the soil. Mines were rated to the high-bidder, and he thought, upon the whole, that the owner should be rated, in the first instance, and leave it to be settled afterwards between himself and the adventurers. The rateable property in Redruth was valued at 60000. Could not tell what was the rate of the house property compared with other; it might be 100 l., or as much as 150 l.; the comparison depending on the house property. In parishes where mines were worked, house property was reduced in value. The dues ranged from 1 l. 10 s. to 1 l. 15 s. In every instance where you get a speculator to work the mine, he will take it on as a term, you like to impose. It was not the custom at present in Cornwall, as in Derbyshire, that a mine can be entered upon so long as the dues are paid. The practice of money payments was first started by Mr. Tremayne, who afterwards wished he had never tried the question, because it would cause an unjust hardship in certain quarters.

Mr. MARRIOT, of Penzance, stated that he had resided in Cornwall for the last ten years, and was the trustee of one of the largest mining properties in that county, at which everything was under his direction. It was a very valuable mineral property for copper and tin, and occasionally produced lead. The character of their leases had undergone no material change in his experience. The payment of dues was taken in kind. Had to do with some property which paid in money. That was when they were mixed up with other parties whose interest was larger than their own. They generally reserved in kind. The annual saving, if they did not pay rates, would amount to a very large sum—probably some thousands. They did not take advantage of the money payment, because they thought it would be unjust. Knew Camborne and Redruth. The mines brought a large population, but it was difficult to make any accurate calculation of its extent. He did not think royalty was too high a test; nor did he think that the mines were other than a money reserve to a principal class in payment, if any, was to alter from a money reserve to a reservation in kind. The principal landowners in the neighbourhood granted for reserve in kind. The adventurers in all cases paid the rates. He thought a division of the rates would be the most objectionable. They had about thirty mines, or sets. A grant consisted of a certain quantity of land, which varied according to circumstances. The income of these mines was immense—more than 500,000. According to the value of the shares in the market, the mines were worth about 1,000,000. He did not think that the poor-rate would affect the value of the mines. The poor labourer would be benefited by the dues being rated to the poor. The alteration would not affect the mining interest of Cornwall. The population paid poor-rates. They should be divided between the lord and adventurer, in just proportions. In new leases the adventurer would have to pay the rates, and the royalty would, in consideration of the dues being diminished. Capital was subject to great fluctuations, so much so that it was impossible to state the amount. In poor mines the rate would fall very hard upon the adventurer; the loss, of course, increasing *pro tanto*. In general practice, when a mine was not working at a loss, he thought the rates should be paid. This was, of course, a matter of discretion. He did not know of any instance in which a mine had continued to work at a loss for any length of time. If the profits of a mine were rated, the immediate effect of the act would be to cause violent agitation. He did not think it advisable to throw additional burdens on mines working at a loss. Found when mines in some districts were very rich the poor-rates were very small.

By the COMMITTEE.—Had read the report of the recent meeting in the local papers. The parties who met were not influential, but were very respectable. Thought the royalty should be assessed. Mining property was very fluctuating. A profitable mine was worth about three years' purchase. The relative value of mines was a difficult matter to determine, because land was ten times more valuable in one instance than in another. The three years' purchase would be calculated on the produce, not upon the royalty.

By the CHAIRMAN.—The working miner would benefit by the payment of rates by the mine. In the majority of instances he was a rate-payer, and was, therefore, more heavily taxed than he otherwise would have been. He did not conceive that the rate of wages were increased by the non-payment of rates. The landlord paid indirectly. The dues would be 1-12th were there no rates. They received a less rate of dues in consideration of the assessment.

Mr. MARRIOT was here asked by the CHAIRMAN if he had any suggestion of his own to offer on the subject of rating? He replied that he thought that a permanent fund should be formed in each district, to be devoted to the relief of the poor when the mines were no longer at work. This should be done from the produce of the mine, as he thought, that the landlords derived the greatest benefit, because the productive powers of the land were permanently diminished.

Recalled by the COMMITTEE.—It was impossible to state specifically the amount of property damaged on their mines. Perhaps about 200 acres; it might be more, but did not certainly exceed 500 acres.

Mr. DAVEY was recalled by the CHAIRMAN, and requested to state his opinion of the probable effects of rating profits. He agreed with Mr. Marriot, that it would cause violent agitation throughout the mining districts, and might permanently affect the spirit of mining enterprise.

Mr. W. THOMAS, of Threadneedle-street, held considerable interest in the mines of Devon and Cornwall, and had a large interest in the largest mine in the world, which was the Cornish. Their average profits for the last 30 years was about 500,000. Had no single mine of his own; his interest was that of an adventurer. Could not tell the amount of the poor-rates for the parish of Tavistock; they were rates on the dues, which were in kind. Had paid rates from the commencement. He held interest in other mines, two or three in Tavistock and the Duchy of Cornwall. Held some leases, the earliest of which was drawn up in 1742, did not know whether there were any before that time. The general feeling was in favour of the payment of rates. He thought they should be levied on the dues, because they were the annual value of the mines. They had paid for rates in 12 years 95950 l. 14 s. 1 d., and for dues to the Duke of Bedford, in the same period, 102,435 l. Some certain deductions were made; there were no special deductions. He thought it just that the rates should be a little difference between mining and farming; in mining most districts were unproductive, and the property was valueless until the discovery is made. He held that the population of a district should be supported by the mines, and that there. In the majority of cases they were allowed to evade the rates, and the working miner often bore the responsibility. In a well managed mine the miner seldom had the opportunity of making "starts;" when they do, doubtless in many instances they spend their money in building houses. At Great Wheal Maria, they paid for surface damage 4 l. per acre for land which would not be worth 5 s.; the owner gained more than the miner lost. The surface was in some cases held by one set of proprietors, and the mineral by the Duke of Cornwall. Should say there was a greater proportion of the mineral than the surface. Some further questions were put to Mr. Thomas on the desirability of rating mines, when he stated that the mines he represented yielded one-fourth of the entire mineral produce of Devon and Cornwall, and gave it as his decided conviction that all mines ought to be rated to the poor.

The committee, after a short deliberation, adjourned to Friday, at twelve o'clock.

SECOND DAY.—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

The Committee re-assembled yesterday, for the purpose of taking further evidence. After some little delay,

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Crouch, of Liskeard, who was down as a witness for examination that day, could not be found; and under these circumstances he presumed the Committee would have no objection to hear Mr. Stokes, a solicitor, present, and who would supply his place. He was anxious to hear all opposed to the bill, and should have been glad had Mr. Crouch been present.

Mr. STOKES said that they hoped to produce Capt. S. Secombe, of Liskeard, for examination before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN observed that Mr. Darke would not be able to attend until Friday next, but Mr. Smith, of Truro, was present and he understood that he better legal evidence than that represented large mining interests. The room was then cleared, and on the public being re-admitted,

Mr. STOKES, solicitor, of Truro, was examined. He said he was a solicitor, practising at Truro, and had resided in Cornwall about 24 years. During the whole of that time in a mining neighbourhood; previous to that he was legally concerned in Tavistock, where he was brought up in the office of Mr. Bridgman, who had been engaged in some of the most important mining cases in Cornwall, and who had been hundred thousand pounds. He had given his attention to the rating of mines. Within the last 20 years there had been a great change in this, the progress of which he had watched. It began, and had gone on, before he went to reside in the mining interest, was that the rating of mines, as proposed by the bill before Parliament, was impolitic.

The CHAIRMAN, interrupting, said they were not allowed to go into the merits of the bill. He thought their instructions were definite on this point.

The CLERK of the Committee then, at the request of the Chairman, read the instructions, which were "To enquire into the law and practice respecting the Rating of Mines."

Examination continued: His experiences for the last 20 years showed that in the greater number of cases the dues were reserved in kind, though in some districts they were reserved in kind. He had not drawn many mining sets, but had seen them for miners and companies. Those he had drawn were for money payment. The effect of the alteration had not been detrimental, so far as he knew. By reserved in kind, these were chiefly of an older date. His conviction was that the rate-payer was not injured, but received more than a commensurate benefit from the amount of rates paid, by the increase of population in the districts in which mines were worked. During the last 15 years the emigration from the mining districts had been considerable. He thought the farmer received an equivalent in a mining district, because he met with a readier sale for his produce, as did also the grocer, draper, and other tradesmen. The Truro market was one of the highest in the county. Truro was not exactly a mining district, but was larger than any other town in the district, except Redruth. The prices in Redruth were, if anything, lower than in Truro, and from the fact that the demand being such that it produced an immense quantity of Redruth were lower than in Truro. He believed they did not exceed 2 s. or 3 s. in 1 l. He did not think that parties from the poor-rate ought to be charged on the rate. His opinion was, if any one had to pay the lord ought to be charged on real estate, including land, taking the lords as a body, and comparing their receipts and what they ought to be rated upon the principle of the law was altered. In the old sets, in which the dues were reserved in kind, the lord was rated on the price of the produce of the ground. Was not aware of the custom in Derby-

shire. Very few instances of dues being reserved in kind occurred within the last 20 years. He thought if mining property were rated to the poor, its progress would be retarded. It was so entirely of a speculative character, that anything in the shape of taxes would retard speculation. Experience showed that there were many "rushes," but they were not to the extent of 75 per cent. Thought that *bona fide* adventures went on steadily. Did not consider that one in ten sets would be given up if mines were rated, but his impression was, that application would be made to the lords to come to some arrangement. The dues were certainly higher now than when the rates were paid on them. He considered the rating would check speculation, and believed that a great many adventurers knew that rates were not paid. He was present on Tuesday, when a large mining capitalist was examined. He was an exceptional individual among mining speculators, and one of the most fortunate. Was present at the large meeting at Truro. Did not recollect the terms of the first resolution. He was not in favour of rating, and expressed his opinion to that effect. The meeting did not come to any determination on the subject, but a committee was appointed; and they never heard what they did. The adventurers had taken up the matter, and at a recent meeting there were deputations from Liskeard, Greenup, Redruth, Camborne, St. Ives, Phillack, and other districts. In all his experience he had never seen such a mining assembly before; they were of opinion that mines should not be rated, with one or two dissentients—Mr. Darke and another gentleman. Mr. Darke stated his views in favour of the present bill. Several persons present said if the lords were rated and the burden taken off the backs of the adventurers, they would be satisfied. At the first meeting they were informed that the subject had so far advanced that it must become a matter of legislation. They understood there was some intention to rate profits. The meeting came to the resolution that a committee of mining gentlemen, including the Members of the county, should be formed. The majority were in favour of some measure of legislation, under the apprehension that profits would be rated. The whole of the discussion was as to the mode of rating, whether on the lord or the adventurer. He was the only person who offered opposition to it. The question of rating profits was mentioned by a county Member. Believed the remark influenced the meeting, because they were under the apprehension that profits would be rated instead of dues. He came to the conclusion, on the whole, that mines ought not to be rated—for one reason, that there were clauses in existing sets which were so worded that the rate must be paid to the lord clear of all taxes; so that the adventurer would have to bear the additional responsibility. Taken as an abstract question, he would not free the grantor.

By the COMMITTEE.—Dues may be said in some measure to be the purchase money. Did not consider the mine and the form should be rated on the same terms. The rates were rather higher in some agricultural districts than in the mining, but, on the whole, there was little difference. Rates varied in different parishes. In Redruth, house-rent was increased in consequence of the mines working in the neighbourhood; and in that of St. Clear also. Was not aware that the latter had been re-valued within the last few years. The agriculturists were considerably benefited by the working of the mines. All the casual poor there were now charged to the Union, and the relief upon the parish.

By the COMMITTEE.—Was not aware that the principal districts were composed of nine parishes; probably that was about the number. Did not know that the principal mines were 14 in number. Thought there must be more. Could not say that the mines at present selling copper were 135. Should say they would yield more than one-half of the total produce. Was not aware that the whole of the 14 paid rates. Did not know whether Mr. Basset's dues were all paid in kind, nor those of the Bedford United. Was not aware that Wheal Buller was rated. All the Redruth mines paid in money. Lady Basset's dues were paid in kind. Knew that the Devon Great Consols paid poor-rates on the dues, but could not say whether the amount was 1-12th. Doubtful if dues of mines were rated to the poor from 1762. Had taken some pains to search the books of different mines on the subject of rates, but in many instances they could not be found. Did not search Greenup. St. Anne's paid high-way-rates. Went back for more than 30 years, but the books were very imperfect. Found, as far back as he could go, that dues were rated, and high-way-rates paid. In Basset, Camborne, and Illogan, rates were paid on some of the dues. The rates were exceedingly low, and the adventurer divided them with the lord. Could not say that the rates in Greenup had more than doubled, but knew they were very high. In Tavistock a large proportion of the labourers received no profit from the rates, because they resided in another district from that in which they were employed. The poor, or working population, he thought, exceeded 40,000. It would not be right that they should be thrown on the agriculturists. This could not be by any possibility be the case where there was a large mine, neither could the burden fall exclusively on the agriculturists. Take Redruth, for instance. The whole parish was rated to the poor. It was sustained by the mining population. Greenup was covered by small holdings, small farms and cottages, which were rated considerably to the poor. Could not say that the large iron mine of Lanivet was not rated to the poor. If it were not, the farmers had to bear the rates, but it appeared to him an exceptional case. To remedy this, the area of rating should be enlarged, so as to extend over the whole district. He thought that a larger body should pay. In many cases, the labourers resided in other parishes than that in which they worked.

By the COMMITTEE.—The question of mining machinery had been tried about five years ago. Could not call to mind the decision, but remembered some distinction was made. He objected to the lords and adventurers being taxed. The objection did not extend to the high-way rate, because the heavy produce of mines destroyed the roads over which it was carried, and they ought, therefore, to pay for the damage. His impression was that they did not pay rates before the decision in 1832, but if others than coal mines were a new principle of law would be introduced. Adventurers ought not to be rated; they might as well rate a merchant on his merchandise. Adventurers in mines were a fluctuating body, and transferred by a simple note or letter of request to the person of the mine their interest in it. The adventurers had to pay the lords' rates. Did not know that tithes were rated upon their commuted money value. As far as existing sets were concerned, he thought they should be exempt from rates; it would be very unfair to rate one only. If the principle of rating were adopted, both lord and adventurer should equally bear it, but it would set aside existing agreements, and there were many cases in which dues were paid to the lord, and the adventurer was not rated. He thought that rating would have a tendency to check speculation. It was true London speculators invested their money in other things attended with risks, but not so great as those of mining. In this case they would have all the risks arising, and pay for the support of the poor in the district in which they embarked their capital. The subject of dues was discussed sometimes in treating for a set; he knew of one instance, that of East Wheal Rose. It was found necessary to obtain an extension of the set, and, in doing so, the adventurers had to apply to the Bishop of Exeter. It was stipulated that the set should be extended to the year 1856, and that the dues should be paid to the Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop of Exeter, in the course of his negotiations, one of the gentlemen said they would by that time the poor-rate, but his lordship, hearing the observation, said it was an improper term to use; it should have been *aid*. Nevertheless, the bargain was concluded, and they paid no poor-rates.

By the COMMITTEE.—Was not aware that any covenant existed in certain leases to reduce the dues, in the event of a rate being imposed, from 1-12th to 1-18th, but the gentleman who stated it was thoroughly acquainted with his subject.

By the COMMITTEE.—East Wheal Rose was worked at a loss for some years. It had afterwards made large profits, probably 200,000. In consequence of its success numerous other mines sprung up in the vicinity, which were failures. Taking mining generally, it would be found that the losses were equal to the gains. He had heard it loosely stated that the losses in the districts surrounding the Devon Great Consols were equal to the gains, but he was not having figures before him. Could not say what the losses were, but he was sure that the losses were equal to the gains in every direction, but failures had been the general consequence. There were other districts which were entirely unprofitable. He held in his hand a statement, for the accuracy of which he could vouch, having obtained it from the pursor. From this it appeared that at Halamanning and Croft Gohal Mine they had expended, from 1850 to December, 1855, 114,646 l. In the same period they received for ores 64,470 l., which left a balance against the mine of 50,176 l., a loss which still remains. The dues paid amounted to 3225 l. 10 s. In another mine, the Fokkile United, from 1839 to December, 1855, they had expended 10,986 l. 10 s., and received for ores 10,986 l. 10 s. The dues paid amounted to 10,986 l. 10 s. Notwithstanding these heavy losses, were a poor-rate to be paid they would be increased. The opinion of the working miner on the subject could be obtained from the petitions which had been presented by Mr. M. Williams. He could not tell the proportion of the house to the mine property. Did not know whether it was 1-12th. In the parish of Greenup there were a great many small holdings. It would be difficult to calculate the wages of the Cornish miners. They were in general very shrewd, and their object was to get good pitches. The rate would not affect the working miner, unless it checked the speculation in mines. Adventurers might be deterred from working the poor would be extended to the profits. They feared that they would be touched sooner or later. In conversation he had had, they referred expressly to the rating of profits in Ireland. The rate of wages to a miner depended upon circumstances. The labourer in Cornwall was not like a common labourer; he took a pitch and depended upon that for his wages. He was paid so much in the 1 l. upon the ore he raised. The buildings and engines on a mine were not rated.

By the COMMITTEE.—The statement respecting the rating of profits was made by one of the Members present, in the course of conversation with a person of considerable position, but he did not know he was at liberty to mention his name. Mr. STOKES was then asked his opinion as to the effect of a mine on the surrounding property, and replied that it had a beneficial effect for a considerable time when it was worked effectually, and was a great blessing to the neighbourhood. In reference to the extension of the rateable area, Mr. Stokes suggested that it should extend throughout the whole of the Union.

By the COMMITTEE.—In case of failure it would be oppressive to the occupiers of land if the burden were all thrown upon them. Under existing sets, adventurers would be charged with the poor-rate. Did not consider compensation could be made them for the risks they incurred. He agreed with the principle laid down by Lord Mansfield. The hardship to a district in case of the failure of a mine was not so great as might be supposed, because the working people would go to those districts where they were likely to obtain employment. He thought that mining was a commercial undertaking attended with greater risk than any other; therefore, the views of Lord Mansfield were sound. It would be strange to say a rate would deter speculation. The fear is that the mine would not be worked, and the rate would be paid, but might ultimately reach profits. It was the practice to set aside a fund in mines which is deducted from the wages of the men nominally, but in reality is so much money set apart out of the funds of the adventurers to provide for accidents. The widows and orphans of deceased miners were not relieved from this fund, but the adventurers always took matters of that kind into consideration; there was, however, no obligation.

By the COMMITTEE.—When the lord received money he cannot in any way be contemplated as an occupier. Beneficial occupation is the only legal ground upon which one could be rated. If the occupier were rated upon the principle recognised by the poor-law, upon the value of the property for a series of years, so could the occupier of a mine be rated upon the value of the property for a series of years at a great loss, but this would not be a beneficial occupation. It occurred to him, that if a mining adventurer must be rated on the dues, the liability should not commence until they were making profits; when that was, they should be rated to the poor on the amount of dues they pay the lord. The dues paid should form the ground of the rate, but not until the mine was working at a profit. He did not believe that rates were higher because a mine was unprofitable. While it was working there was employment, but ultimately it might entail a temporary loss to the parishioners. But he considered it unjust and impolitic to rate adventurers at all.

By the COMMITTEE.—The fund raised is called the "Doctor and Club Fund." It is raised from every man taking a pitch, and is deducted at the pay-table. In reality, they take the pitch, knowing that these and certain other deductions are to be made. The fund was contributed by different men, and any balance in hand belonged in reality to the adventurers. It had been so held in the county of Cornwall; suits had been brought in the Vice-Warden's Court, and the difficulty was such that it could not be considered to belong to the men, because contributed by one man one month, and another the next.

By the CHAIRMAN.—In the instance of East Wheal Rose the present was given to the highway. At St. Cleer and South Chardon, without any consideration as to where it should be applied. The donation was general. At East Wheal Rose, it was contributed entirely by the adventurers. Did not know how it was applied.

Mr. SMITH, solicitor of Truro, called.—Had been 20 years connected with the mining interest. Their firm was extensively concerned in mining property. He was mixed up with mining to some extent, and had given it a great deal of attention. Was present at the large meeting at which the rating of mines was discussed. There were parties there representing a considerable amount of mining property. Every mining interest in the county was largely represented on that occasion, lords, adventurers, and agents. Never before saw a meeting so largely attended. It was known throughout the county that it was to take place. The question of the rating of mines was the general topic. He was requested to move the first resolution, which affirmed that mines should be rated. It was not his own impression, but he was asked to move it. He thought that profits should not be rated. As an adventurer, he considered that profits should not be rated. The lord received considerable sums with alacrity, he thought, therefore, should be held liable for the poor-rate. By accepting dues in money reservation, they avoided it altogether, which would not be the case if they reserved in kind. He thought it only fair that the dues should contribute. From experience, considered it was but just dues should not be exempt. The present system in Cornwall was unfair to the landed interest. In his experience in drawing leases, and that of other professional men, the reservation was chiefly in the case of Mr. Basset, and other large landowners, where they had very great interest. In dealing with existing interests there was a great difficulty. On the one hand, the lord and adventurers entered into a covenant, by which the rates should be divided; and he came to the conclusion that both the lord and the adventurers had made an arrangement beneficial to themselves. In the case of an agreement for one year, he was not prepared to give an opinion. The ordinary grants were for 21 years. They were licenses under seal to dig and search for minerals during that period. The lord reserved to himself the right to go in and dig any unexplored ground. He also reserved to himself the right to sell the water-course and certain mines. The grantee is to work the mine in an effectual manner, and to bring to surface, and weigh off, the produce every two or three months, and to sell it in a particular way, to pay the lord or his tenant for all damage done. At the expiration of the term the lord has the power to purchase the plant. There is also contained a returning clause, which gives the power to the adventurers to vacate the sett by giving six months' notice, but he has no power to renew. The general practice was to renew if the grantee was working to the satisfaction of the lord. It was quite an exceptional case to decline a renewal. If at the end of 21 years it were done, they generally picked the eyes out of the mine, and it was not then in a fit state to be taken by another set of adventurers. He thought the best mode of rating would be to rate the lord as the occupier. He would not be against the ordinary mode of rating, consistent with law and the ordinary rules of practice. No adventurer had any power, and he would make the lord the occupier by statutory enactment. This would not be inconsistent with the Tithe Commutation Act. The rent charge should be rated just the same as the tithes used to be in former times. The owner ought to be rated as the occupier.

Mr. SMITH then entered into an elaborate argument, to show that the lord was to all intents an occupier, and should be placed upon the rate and charged. He said the tenant, if he had paid the rates, could in negotiating stipulate for a lease of dues. All mines, except alluvial mines, so it was decided in 1762, are exempt from dues, on account of the risk, uncertainty, and hazard. If the precept was right in 1762, it ought to be right in 1856. In the former year, the judges speak of mines in Derbyshire and Cornwall in these terms; and, notwithstanding the improvements which have taken place in general knowledge, mining was still attended with great hazard, and a very large proportion of unprofitable concerns exist. He would rate all mines on the lord, and not on the adventurer; and where the lord was the occupier, he would divide the rate, as he is an occupier, for which he thought he ought to be rated. Adventurers would much rather not be rated, but he thought that a rate placed on the lord would not greatly retard speculation. He believed the opposition arose from the charge being made on the adventurer instead of the lord. The rate would not be productive of any serious consequences, nor retard good speculations, if levied only to the amount of the dues. Great dissatisfaction had been expressed at the attempt to put the rate on the adventurers. It was a lord's charge, and ought to be placed upon him; he could then make his terms with the adventurers. It was frequently the case that the lord received 1000 l. in dues, and yet the adventurer must be a losing concern. There were a large number of cases where adventurers took a piece of ground, and worked it for a number of years, where the lord not only received his dues, but also compensation for surface damages. Tired of their losses, one set has succeeded another, and still the search has been unsuccessful. If there were any legal difficulty in rating the lord he would deal with it as a statutory matter. The practice of reserving money instead of dues in kind commenced in 1832. From 1762 up to that time they had been paid in kind, but the King v. Tremayne decided the point. Another was that of another when smelted. It was held, that being manufactured it no longer belonged to the mine, and was not liable. Since this decision the money reserved had been gradually increased, but before that the lord paid upon his royalty. Prior to the case King v. Tremayne, the lord was liable. If the tenant took upon himself to pay, it was a matter of agreement between himself and the lord, but the lord was in the rate-book. In reference to existing leases, the rate should be divided between the lord and the adventurer. He would provide for it in the Act intended to do away with the distinction in dues and money, which were virtually the same. The law of the case was really the money, which were reserved in kind the adventurers were not occupiers. There was no legal possession proved, and the judge decided in "Rolls v. Jell," in 1760, and in 1802, that the lord is the occupier of the soil in respect of that he receives. The adventurer could not be held an occupier, because the land is not demised to him. He simply has a license to dig for minerals, and take them away. The lord still remained in possession of the mine. The adventurer was merely the occupier of a chattel, and only interested in that which he could get out. This adventurer the judges held, in the case of King v. Wood, was no occupier. Chief Justice Abbott said that, instead of parting with, or granting, or demising all the several ores, metals, or minerals that were then existing in the land, it would import a grant only of such as should upon the license to get be found within the extreme limits, which is nothing more than the grant of a license to search and get (irrevocable, indeed, on account of its carrying an intent), within reach of such of the ore as should be found and got, the grantor parting with no established interest in the land. If so, the grantee has no estate or property in the land itself, or any purchasable portion thereof, or in any part of the mine. 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BRITISH MINES.

years, at 1-15th dues, and that which adds to its great importance, it demands a water power quite equal to the working, not only of all the main machinery that may be required for pumping purposes, but also enough besides for haulage, stamping, and finally rendering the ore marketable: and, indeed, for all the other purposes involved in the carrying out of the fullest possible development of the possibilities afforded within the limits of the sett. In reference to the main

ports of one of the lodes laid open, a few words only will be required. An adit level has been taken up at the foot of the hill, and driven between 40 and 50 fms. in a southerly direction on the course of this lode, which will average quite 10 ft. wide. It is composed, very abundantly, of the finest possible lead ore, consisting of galena, pyrites, and manganite (sulphurates), keeping a sufficiently regular course and direction, and also carrying very finely divided, and a strong mineral flocks. Altogether considered, this lode may be said to be one of the most valuable and extraordinary of the district, and more than likely to make very great deposits of lead ore at so great depth below the present adit level. The prevailing stratum is a comparatively soft, and evidently mineralised, clay-slate (killas), and such as to admit of being explored both expeditiously and inexpensively, which considered, together with the highly mineralised character of this lode generally, but more particularly of its very large veins, will fully warrant the outlay of any required capital to give the mine the most effectual trial possible. It may be suggested as a prudent course, not to incur any increased expenditure in exploring any of the other lodes of the district, until the surplus proceeds from the working of the one particularly referred to shall be sufficient for such purposes, and there need be no hesitation in saying that if this one lode only be but worked in a commonly judicious and effectual manner, the chances are in favour of Okehampton Consols becoming a very great mine, and enduring lead mine. It will, no doubt, however, be more conclusively shown in the reports of other mine agents, of sound practical judgment, that such an opinion is fully justified, and will, it is more than probable, be fully realised.

PAR CONSOLS.—J. Puckey: The prospects of this mine have considerably improved of late; the gossan lode, in the 160, has been cut, and found of a very promising nature. In the 170, over, and at about 30 fms. eastward, the lode is worth for copper 1000. per ton. The other ends, in the eastern part of the mine, are also as good as reported last month. In the western part the tin lodes are looking well, and Puckey's lode, at the eastern point, is only 15 fms. distant from West Fowey Consols. In the 50 there is an improvement for copper, on a good lead, 1 foot wide, in one of the lodes that branched off north from the tin lode; there is also an ore lode going off south from the tin lode. Upwards of 33 tons of tin have been sold, at 74. 2s. 6d. per ton.

PEDNAN-DRETT UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, June 14:—In the 80, east of engine, Martin's lode is at present disordered by a cross-brace which has a very much decreased the value of this lode; its present value is not above 125. per ton. In the rise in the back of the 90 west the lode is not value. In the 60 west, on Martin's lode, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 160. per ton; this lode is intersected by the engine lode at this point. In the stope in the back of this level, on the same lode, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 1000. per ton. In the rise in the back of the 60 the lode is split, and from present appearance it is likely to be by the point of the horse, between the engine lode and Martin's lode—a few feet in rising will prove it; the value of the lode in the rise at present is not above 300. per ton. In the stope east of the rise the lode is yielding a large quantity of tin of low quality. In the great stope in the back of the lode, the lode still continues to yield its usual quantity, and about the same quality, and in the stope in the 80, on the north part of Martin's lode, the lode is yielding a large quantity of good tin, and from present appearance a large amount of tin is likely to be obtained from this ground. In the 40, west of the cross-course, at Bragg's, the lode is small and unproductive. At Bragg's west the lode is small and poor, and the ground rather hard; we have about 6 fms. to communicate this shaft with the 40; when this work is completed we shall be able to work the eastern ground satisfactorily, and pitch throughout the mine are without change to notice, still yielding their usual quantity of tin, and about the same quality. The sampling for the past month is about 20 tons of black tin. Our engines are working well with a good supply of water. Other operations throughout the mine are without change to mention.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, June 17: In the 110 cross-cut the ground is still favorable for driving. Reid's engine-shaft is down within 1 ft. of the 162, and we shall commence to drive a cross-cut to cut the Pembroke lode at this level in the course of this week. The 100, driving east from Smith's shaft, is progressing satisfactorily. In the 70 west the lode has increased in size during the past week; it is about 18 in. wide, looking very kindly, and producing good stones of ore. The lode has been taken down since last reported. The ground in the 70 and 80 cross-cuts is still favorable for driving.

PENHAUGE.—T. Grenfell, June 18: The shaft is divided and cased, ladders put in, &c. The men are now putting in ladders in the bottom of the adit, in order to take up the water for sinking below the adit, as we hope to commence sinking on Friday next.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—J. Puckey: The 44 fm. level end is improved, and is now worth 54. per ton, for copper; the end is driving for 60s., and the ground in the back may be staked for about 250. per ton. The tin part to the west of the cross-course is producing fair quality work for the stamps. The burning-house is now in readiness for working.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—A. Davies, June 14: I believe we are on the point of getting the lode, as we have cut some blue pitch in the bottom of the cross-cut, which we generally find on the lode. It is rather premature to write you respecting this, but I know you are very anxious to hear everything that I can inform you of; however, I think that, by the end of next week, I shall be able to report to you that we have cut the lode.

RITTON CASTLE.—J. Griffiths, June 18: I have a much larger stream of water than usual in our engine-shaft, and it is quite 4 yards lower at the Old Bog shaft than I have ever seen it before. The lode is now driving cross-cut south, to intersect No. 3 lode, as directed; 10 ft. only has as yet been opened, in very hard elvan ground.

ROBBINGTON.—E. Rogers, June 18: Watson's engine-shaft is sunk 11 fms. 5 ft. below the deep adit level; the ground is very hard and troublesome for sinking. The cross-cut in the deep adit level, driving towards the south, is getting well; if the lode keeps its regular underlay, I expect we have about 3 fms. more to drive to cut the lode. On Harrison's lode, the stope in the bottom of the deep adit is a little improved, producing about 6 cwt. of lead ore, and full 6 tons of barytes per fathom. In the tribute pitch in the back of this level there is no alteration worthy of notice. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the middle adit, the lode is large, and occasionally producing good stones of lead ore.

SORTIDGE AND BEDFORD.—T. Treweeke, June 19: The new shaft on the copper lode has been sunk to the depth of 7 fms. below the 80, on the course of the lode, which is 5 ft. wide, composed of manganite, quartz, and pyrites, with good stones of yellow and black copper ore. In the adit we have not cut through the cross-course far enough to see the regular run of the lode, which is composed of flouk, quartz, and manganite, with some stones of copper ore.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—Mr. A. Murray, F.G.S. (June 13), reports:—After a careful survey on the 11th and 12th inst., I feel quite satisfied as to the probable permanency of this property. The decrease in value, or the reported poverty of the lowest level, as compared with the upper ones, is not absolutely the case; nor is the comparison correctly drawn from the facts, for the 50 has, so far, been driven only through the less productive part of the lode, under a similar channel above, existing between the rich shore of ore eastward, and other, probably very extensive, deposits of ore westward. This part of the lode is divided by several small cross-courses, which have caused slight heaves; a well-defined one, about 15 fms. east of the underlay shaft, separates this poorer part of the lode from a remarkably rich one, dipping nearly 45° to the west, and containing, in length, capped to nearly the 30 by a first-grade course, and containing all the elements calculated to insure a valuable course of ore in depth. The 50 east end has about 6 fms. to drive before it passes this cross-course, and enters this shoot of ore. It is remarkable that the lode and strata in this end bear a very similar appearance to the same position in the 30, before it intersected the same cross-course. I place great reliance on this fact, for so much depends on the character and dip of the killas in connexion with a lode. In this end the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing flouk—crystalline quartz; it is composed of quartz, pyrites, and manganite, and is a species of ore and manganite; it is being driven by four men, at 40. per ton, and may likely take four to five weeks before the adit cross-course is intersected. The western end of this level (the 50) improves very much in its progress, as it leaves this channel of ground; it is now about 10 fms. west of the engine-shaft. The lode in the present end is about 8 ft. wide; and, as yet, the northern wall has not been cut; it is composed principally of quartz, much of it decomposed, containing flouk filled with pyrites, manganite, lead, and black copper ore. There is a decomposition of copper ore throughout the lode, which may be valued at 30 cwt. per ton. There is another point of view, and this is the lowest level, which I believe does not yield in importance to the other two mentioned, and this is the cross-cutting through the lode in a uniform good killas, and highly mineralised (the water percolating through the joints of the rock burns green, from the quantity of copper held in solution), intersected by a series of east and west branches, containing black oxide of copper, and one more of a counter, about 10 fms. from the main lode, which is a solid leader of rich yellow ore. This level is expected to be extended about 8 to 10 fms. more, which may be completed in six or eight weeks, before it intersects a south lode in that direction, underlying north, and is considered to be the North Robert's lode, and from which considerable quantities of rich copper ore have been raised within the past 12 months, by the North Robert Company, leaving large reserves, which form the richest part of the mine at present. The 40 west has been driven a considerable distance; the end has just passed a horse of killas, and is widening out; it contains metallic copper, interspersed with gossan, &c.; it is apparently passing over some valuable ore ground, which the 50 end below will, in due course, develop. The 30 and 20 fm. levels are driven to near the boundary eastward, and as the ground becomes shallow westward, they are, at present, suspended in that direction. It is difficult to estimate correctly the reserves of ore ground in this mine, but there yet remains a large quantity in the various points of operation, from which I calculate not more than 150 tons of ore per month could be sampled, until more ore ground is laid open, which may fairly be expected shortly, from the preservation of the ore ground, besides the other points mentioned in the 50, or lowest level. In conclusion, I beg to remark that the machinery for fully developing this mine is complete and well arranged; and considering the prospects of the present workings in depth, together with the great extent of ground westward, being about three-quarters of a mile on the course of the lode, I must say that I believe the property to be a very valuable one.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. G. Clancy, June 13: We have set the deep adit level cross-cut to drive south of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 137. 10s. per ton; driven 200. per ton, 3 fms. 1 ft. 4 in. The flat-rod shaft is sunk under the 40, by nine men, at 250. per ton; sunk in the past month 1 fm. 3 ft. 8 in.; we have cut into the lode about 8 ft. composed of gossan, mixed throughout with grey and black ore.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chevin, June 14: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 74, the ground is still hard. In the 84 cross-cut, driving under the engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In the 84, east of cross-cut, the west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is small and poor at present. In the 84, east of Gore's, the lode is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. In the 74, east of Gore's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. In the sinking below the 54, east of Gore's, the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode has been done in this end, so that we cannot say much about it. In the west end the lode is small at present. Our tribute pitches throughout the mine are without alteration.

SOUTH CUDDRA.—The lode at the shaft is producing good, and the progress towards new level satisfactory. The lode in the 20 end has been driven, and is now sinking again. The deep adit level is advancing well through a good channel of ground; we have passed a lode 7 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore.

ore; it is likely to be the south part of Wheel Regent lode. We shall open out on it after a time; at present we are anxious to push on further south, to intersect the large lodes seen at surface. The lode in the 20 is very good, and the slope in the back of the 20 is producing some good work. We shall soon sample our first parcel of ore. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cook, June 14: The appearance of the mine continues much the same as last reported. We have not as yet discovered any more lode in the cross-cut. In the 50 west the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan, interspersed with copper ore; it is of a very promising nature, but is not rich. The ground is somewhat harder than it was. The shaftmen are proceeding favourably with their work.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, June 17: In the 50 fm. level west the lode continues 2 ft. wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore.

SOUTH WHEAL WREY.—T. Grenfell, June 18: Agreeably with your wishes, I have inspected South Wheel Wrey, situated in the parish of St. Ives. In north-east boundary some 300 fms. from the turnpike road leading from Liskeard to Callington, in north-west boundary about the same distance from the south-east part of Wheel Wrey set, is bounded on the east by the public road leading direct to Bideford, and on the west by a valley running about parallel to the lode, from whence, if thought necessary, to drive a cross-cut adit some 40 fathoms, would intersect the lode about 20 fathoms below the surface, already laid open on the back in three pits, from 9 to 16 ft. deep. No. 1, is near the north boundary, where the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of decomposed killas, gossan, decomposed spar, pyrites, and manganite, with traces of phosphate of lead. In No. 2 pit, the lode, between two walls, underlying east, is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of decomposed killas and spar, with pyrites. In No. 3 pit, about 400 fms. south, about the centre of the lode, the lode is much the same, both in size and character, as above stated. The set in line of the lode is from 1/2 to 1 mile in length, bearing about 15° north-east and south-west, and from 1/2 to 1 mile, the country is that of the light clay-slate. To form an idea of the value of the property, it is important to sink either No. 3 or No. 1 pit deeper, or both of them, when the lode will probably be seen to better advantage than at its present shallow depth.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, June 14: I have just come from underground, and am exceedingly pleased with the mine throughout. At Dowson's engine-shaft, in the 35 fm. level, we are just into the ground that follows the lode; the length of time we have occupied to cut this lode has been in consequence of the heavy. In about a fortnight I hope to send you full particulars of the lode in this level. In the 25 end east is looking very well; the lode is very large, and contains excellent work for tin. Some stones from this end I broke and tried to-day, and they produced 20 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; the whole of the end is not so rich as this, but is all saving work. This end is being driven by four men, at 30s. per fm. No. 1 stope is looking very well. No. 2 stope is improving for tin. In No. 3 back we have a small quantity of water, and a good deal of lower quality work for tin, but of excellent quality. In No. 6 back the lode appeared to be poor on the north wall, but in cutting into it south we have opened out a beautiful lode, rich for tin. This stope is about 70 fms. from our eastern end, and for that length we have a fair course for tin. In the 15, at Dowson's, I hope by next week to be able to tell you we have a rich lode for tin; there is every indication that we have our great lode close at hand. I am fully persuaded you will be well repaid for your outlay. At Young's engine-shaft, our tribute department is much as usual. In the 35 end, east from this shaft, we have a small quantity of water, and I believe we shall have a good lode for tin in this end shortly, also a good branch of nickel. The ground is improving, and encouraging.

TREHANE.—M. Edwards, June 17: We have now cut into and opened 15 inches wide ore in the 14, but not reaching the eastern wall of it. The part already open produces good stones and spots of lead, but the value per fm. cannot be stated until we have gone through and opened a little in its course. The lode in the 130, driving north, is 18 in. wide, and worth about 50. per fm. The four stopes in the back of the 130 produce about 50. and the same number in back of the 124, 60. worth of silver lead ore per fm. We have now costed and proved about 60 fms. of the new ground, but without yet discovering any lode in it.

TRELIUGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, June 14: The lode in the 40, west of Carr's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with an improved appearance. The lode in the eastern end is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. Carr's engine-shaft is set to sink at 130. per fm. At Nicholson's, the No. 1 stope has not been taken down, but the stope, of the side of it looks well. The lode in the 10 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The lode in the same level east is 18 in. wide, producing some good yellow copper ore, which will be selected and dressed for market. The lode wears a very promising appearance, and bids fair to be a productive one at a deeper level.

TRELOWETH.—June 14: The engine-shaft has been sunk below the 90 fm. level during the past month 3 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., the lode for the last 9 ft. sinking is gone into the south part of the shaft; before proving its value we have to sink 2 fms. deeper, which will bring us to the 100, when we purpose to cross-cut south to prove its value. The lode in the 90 east is 10 ft. wide, which is much improved, and will yield 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm.; in the 90 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, which will yield 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the 70 west is 5 ft. wide, which will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the 70 east is 5 ft. wide, of promising appearance. In the 60 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore.

TRETOCH.—Capt. Rich: We shall have a large quantity of tin for sale this month, and of much better quality than we have ever had. The prospects of the mine are good both for tin and copper.

UNITED MINES (TAVISTOCK).—Capt. Rowe: The lode in the end in the bottom of the winze, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, all saving work, equal to last report. The lode in the end, driving west from the bottom of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work. In the 8 fm. level, east of shaft, no lode has been taken down this week. At each of the above points there will be laid open, by the end of this month, tribute ground that will set at a profitable tribute, and am proud to say that our best prospects are at the bottom of the mine, and, in my opinion, cannot fail to pay well. The present unproductive level, driving east from the bottom of the winze, maintains its size and quality, as does also the lode in said level, driving west from shaft. We shall be in a position to drive from the bottom by the end of this week, when I propose to set the backs on tribute, and to raise as much stuff as there may be water to stamp it. I contemplate the tribute will not exceed 35. in 11, by allowing the tributaries to have the tin raised by the tutwork men in driving the end, to prevent purloining. I calculate on having 6 tons of tin raised in July next.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, T. Harvey, S. Harper, June 7: In Clay's engine-shaft, sinking under the 40, the ground is much the same as last reported. In the 40, driving south, the lode is 4 ft. wide—unproductive; north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; very much improved in the past week. In the 30, driving south, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 15 cwt. of lead per fm. The men are getting on satisfactorily in putting in bed-plank and casing under the 30 in Field's shaft. At Bonville's shaft, sinking under the 20, we find the lode to the west of the shaft in the 30, the cross-lode having altered its course; the shaft, therefore, is now sinking in the country. Driving east on the cross-lode in the 20, we have not yet met with the lode to the south; the ground moderate for driving, and more water proceeding from the end, which may be considered a favourable indication, as getting near a lode. Driving north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, mixed with gossan, and is unproductive. The lode in the 10 driving south, on the west lode, is 15 in. wide, composed of barytes, mixed with lead. We set on Saturday last 12 tribute pitches to 31 men, at tributes varying from 21. 15s. to 45. per ton of lead.

WELSH POTOLI.—R. Dunn, T. Goldsworthy, June 17: At Esgrair-hill, since our last, we have got to the 10, east of No. 1 winze, driving west from old engine-shaft. This desirable piece of work, at last, is accomplished, and is the means of opening up about 50 fms. of ore ground, and from results obtained in No. 1 winze, on the same lode, we are hopeful that similar ore is in store here; we shall sink a winze in this level to the 20, for the more convenient transport of the ore, and also to prove the ground between these two levels. We are not able to value the ground in the 20, as the lode has not been taken down, but the lode in different parts of the level we have found it equal to our expectations. No. 3 stope, back of adit, west of footway shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope at the bottom of footway shaft, to hole this shaft to the 10, yields 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. No. 5 stope, back of the 10, west of footway shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. No. 6, back of same level, yields 2 tons of ore per fm. No. 7 stope, adjoining No. 6, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 10 the lode has not been taken down for the week. We trust to see the bottom level (30) early next week; the water is forcing satisfactorily. Esgrair-hill: The pitch in the bottom of the shaft, for the last 10 weeks, has been 10 ft. deep, and we have commenced cutting ground for the ship. At Alt-y-crib, there is no alteration to notice in the cross-cut driving south of deep adit level.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, June 17: The lode in the 85, west of flat-rod shaft, is worth 50. per fm. The lode in the east end of this level is looking very promising, worth 50. per fm., with every prospect of further improvement; this end is only 6 fms. from the cross-course intersected in the level above; this we regard as most important for the production of this lode. The lode in the 75 west is worth 120. per ton. The lode in the east end, in this level, is 2 ft. wide, worth 80. per fm. The stope in the 65, east of No. 1 winze, are worth 100. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of this level are worth 50. per ton. No. 1 winze, sunk down in the 75, west of old sump-shaft, since our last report. We have commenced a cross-cut, north of engine-shaft, in the 55, in the past week.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, June 17: There is no alteration to notice except the driving of the 80, which we expect to communicate with the 94 by the end of this week, and thereby open a good piece of ore ground, east of Thomas's engine-shaft. The various points in operation are progressing satisfactorily.

WEST COLLAcombe.—H. Rodda, June 19: In the stope in back of the 52, east of Bridgman's engine-shaft, the lode is still looking well, being 18 in. wide, containing capel, jack, and copper ore, worth full 100. per fm. Nothing has been done in the rise in back of the 42 east since my last report, the men having been engaged in shodding in the back of the lode. The lode in the 42, driving east, is very much improved, being about 20 in. wide, 10 in. of which is good saving work for copper ore, and promising further improvement. In cutting into the side of the 42, on the north part of the lode, we find the branch to be from 6 in. to 8 in. wide, composed of capel, jack, and copper ore—saving work. No branch has as yet been met with in the cross-cut in the 52 east. In shodding on the back of the lode towards the eastern part of the set, we find it to present a most flattering appearance, being from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of large rocks of gossan, capel, spar, pyrites, &c., and showing every indication of producing rich copper ore at a very shallow depth.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—J. Puckey: Since the last audit we have not failed to prosecute with vigour everything that, in our judgment, appearances would warrant. We have driven in the 80, on Protection lode, through 35 fms. of good ore ground; but the lode in the end at present is small and poor. We have holed Protection shaft to the 80, and commenced sinking on the lode below, our object being to drive and make levels at every 10 fathoms perpendicular to the lode, and to produce ore satisfactorily. The lode in the situation also produces even more ore than the levels warranted. The 50 and 70 ends are driving, but the lode in each place is at present unproductive. Deeble's engine-shaft is sinking perpendicularly below the 90. To carry on the new operations at Protection shaft, it has been found necessary to lay out a large sum of money in additional machinery, consisting of a very good steam drawing machine complete, almost new, with winch, chain, pulleys, stands, &c., also a 12 ton boiler for the pumping engine, with iron and wood rods, bolts, &c., and the labour in fixing, at 30000. The operations for the next two or three months will principally be confined to what they are at present, unless anything new presents itself from Par Consols, the adjoining mine, where, from the various lodes that enter West Fowey from Par Consols, there appears to be something very encouraging in perspective. The returns from time to time will be found to vary, in consequence of the present working lode being very much given to produce bunches of ore irregularly.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—T. Floyd, June 11: The engine-shaft is completed to the 66, and a railroad fixed to that level, so that we can now discharge the stuff with the wagon; we have commenced driving the 60 cross-cut by six men; the cross-cut is ex-

posed about 3 fms.; the ground is well stratified, and a good sort of killas for the lode. We have about 45 fms. to drive to cut the large lode, and are calculating to drive about 5 fms. per month; when this is completed, no doubt but we shall find some rich and lasting deposits of ore. The 45 is progressing favourably; we have driven about 47 fms. on course of the lode, and nothing can be more encouraging than to find we have had a little ore all the length we have driven; the lode at this time is about 2 ft. wide, containing a good deal of manganite and black ore, a very encouraging lode; the last 3 fms. driven has greatly improved, and no doubt as we progress west but we shall find some rich deposits of ore. Really the indications on this lode are very encouraging. The ground in the 45 cross-cut is greatly improved, and very congenial for mineral, being beautiful blue killas. The shaft in the new set is sunk 12 fms., and being sunk to the south of the lode, we shall now have to cut into it to ascertain its size and worth. It is really gratifying to hear that we have a lode, in Par Consols in the 60 coming west near our boundary, 15 in. wide, very rich for ore, and also in the 70 a very rich course of tin. There is not the least doubt but our new shaft is sinking on the same lode, and we may expect similar results.

WEST SHAP TOR.—W. Richards, June 16: During the past week we have met with some floors of quartz in the new shaft, and the ground is otherwise of a redder description. The ground in the 70 east contains small branches of elvan, and is still good for driving. The ground in the 90 east is chiefly granite of a favourable description, and during the week we have broken some good stones of grey ore from a branch 4 in. wide, containing gossan and quartz. The lode in the 90 cross-cut is without any alteration. The ground in Morris's engine-shaft is favourable for sinking, and the part of the lode being carried produces occasionally some rich copper ore.

WEST WHEAL VERRIN.—J. Thomas, of East Baleswidden Mine, June 16: I have been underground this day with the agent, Capt. J. Trezise, and after examining all the lodes in the adit level throughout, I was astonished to find such a quantity of good tin ground laid open and left standing at such a depth. I am convinced that you can employ 15 miners for the next 12 months, with profit to the adventurers. I have not yet cut west of cross-course—Old Lode: We have cut a large stream of water in the 20 driving towards the lode; I expect the lode will be seen in a day or two.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, June 16: North Lode: The lode in the 20 west is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, manganite, and copper ore. The lode in the 10 west is 3 1/2 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper ore; we are opening ground in this level, which will be worked on tribute in the course of another month. The lode in the adit level west is 4 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in Cornish's stope, in back of the 25 west, is 4 feet wide, worth 200. per fathom. —Watson's Lode: The lode in the adit level east is 3 1/2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, pyrites, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the 40 east (below surface) is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, manganite, and stones of black and grey copper ore. Lode not yet cut west of cross-course—Old Lode: We have cut a large stream of water in the 20 driving towards the lode; I expect the lode will be seen in a day or two.

WHEAL CREBOL.—W. Doble, June 18: The men in the 66 ends, east and west, have taken down the lode, which at present is poor for ore. The same may be said of the 34 end. We have about 6 or 9 ft. more to drive the deep adit cross-cut south to intersect the south lode. Things in general much as usual.

WHEAL EDWARD.—T. Carpenter, June 16: The shaftmen will finish putting the rail-rod, pit-work, &c., from the 54 to the 64 by the end of this month; then we shall drive the 64 and 54 east and west with full force. The lode in the 54 east is 3 feet wide, containing a good branch of ore. The lode in the two stopes in the back of this level continues worth 120. per fathom. The lode in the 41 west is 3 feet wide, very much improved, yielding good stones of grey copper ore. The lode in the 41 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in Bonville's winze is much the same as the 41 east, 3 ft. wide, worth 200. per fm. for the length of winze, which is 3 fms.

WHEAL GURKUS.—G. Francis, June 19: The 70, west of engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, is worth 120. per fm. The winze sinking under the 60, west of shaft, on said lode, is worth 100. per fm. The 40, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, is worth 50. per fm. The new lode in driving east in the 30 west is at present unproductive. The tribute pitches are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, June 11: The water is now about 2 fms. below the 30. In the pitch in the back of the 20 the lode is richly productive of tin, at present about 6 ft. long, and apparently lengthening and improving; the men are working extra cures, as they have only a fortnight to come to their take, and the ground stuff. This is almost at the eastern extremity of the 20. The tin lode referred to is about 5 ft. wide, and, according to the quality of the best part of it, would be worth about 25. per ton. It is not so good as this, however, for more than about 2 ft. in length, one end of this falling off rapidly in quality. If we say half of that, or 1000. per fm. for the whole 6 ft. in length, it would be about the present value; but since it was first cut it has improved regularly every day. I have hopes the best part may become larger, and that it may prove a regular course of tin, instead of one of those deceitful bunches. This, however, remains to be proved. In costaining east there are two promising lodes cut this week, composed of pyrites, spar, peach, &c., but very little gossan. We have also come in contact with a strong cross-course.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—A. Barrett, June 10: In the 62, east of Matthews's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1/2 ton per fm. The lode in the rise above the 62 is 2 ft. wide, worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 62; the lode here is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. We purpose to drive the cross-cut south from Matthews's shaft. At the 62 no lode has been met with, but in the last day or two we have driven through two very pretty branches of copper ore, dipping to the south, which indicate the lode to be in that direction. We have suspended the cross-cut north in the 50, in consequence of the branches not continuing to hold. The four pitches in course of working continue to look well.—Richards's Shaft: In the 90 we have cut into the wall referred to in my last, which proves to be a capel, about 4 ft. wide, where we again met with the granite; we are at present driving east on the course of the capel to prove its direction. There is no alteration to notice in the rise above the 48 against Hitches's shaft.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, June 14: In the rise above the 90, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing pyrites, spar, and ore. In the 80 driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing pyrites and manganite. In the 70 west, the lode has enlarged in the last few days, and is letting out more water than usual. In the 60 driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the same level west, the lode is small. There is little alteration in any other level. There is a continuation of a good lode of ore in a pitch set under the 70.

WHEAL TRELANWY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, June 19: Smith's shaft is sunk 12 fms. below the 120. In the 120 north the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 150. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 70. per fm. In the 108 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 100. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 120. per fm. In the 98 south it is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 30. per fm. Chippindale's shaft is sunk 9 ft. below the 98, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, worth 100. per fm. In the 98, north of Chippindale's, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 80. per fm.—South Mine: Trellawny's shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 130. In the 130 south the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 140. per fm.; in the same level north it is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, spotted with ore—ground unfavourable for driving. In the 120 south it is 4 ft. wide, worth 100. per fathom. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on Saturday last, 74 tons (computed) of lead ore to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co., at 21. per ton.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Cymo, Jun., W. Hancecock, R. Roekilly, June 19: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 41 fm. level. The lode in the 41 north is 3 ft. wide, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1/2 ton of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. In the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 1/2 ton of lead per fm. In the winze sinking under this level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 1/2 ton of lead per fm. In the 23 north we think the main part of the lode is gone off to the west; we are, therefore, driving a cross-cut to prove it. The stopes are producing much as usual. We sampled, on Saturday last, two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed 74 tons; No. 2, 35 tons, for sale on the 23d inst.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, June 19: The 50 cross-cut north is letting out more water than usual; we consider this a favourable omen, and expect to find a portion of the lode still further north. In the 65 west the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore. To the east of cross-course, at Richard's shaft, we are driving south in search of the lode, which is here by said cross-course. In the 50 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, unproductive; in the west end no improvement has taken place. In the 40 west the main lode is 4 feet wide, of a kindly nature; we look forward to an improvement here, having a good lode in the bottom of the 50, just before us. We have no alteration in any other part of the mine.

WOOD MINE.—June 18: Since my last the lode in the middle shaft has been taken down; it is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, producing saving work, a very strong and kindly lode. Other places continue without alteration.

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP (St. Hilary) is daily becoming more valuable as progress is made towards the bottom levels, where there can be no doubt that great

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, June 20, 1886.

COFFER.		BRASS (sheets).....p. lb.		12d. 12 1/2 d.	
Sheeting and bolts	..p. lb.	0 1 1/2 - 0 1 3/4	Wire	.....p. lb.	11 1/2 d.
Bottoms	.....	0 1 1/2 - 0 1 3/4	QUICKSILVER	.....p. lb.	1s. 9d.
Old (Exchange)	.....	0 1 1/2 - 0 1 3/4			
Best selected	.....p. ton	120 0 - 125 0	Foreign	.....	24 0 -
Tough cake	.....	124 0 - 125 0	To arrive	.....	24 0 - 21 5 0
Tie	.....	124 0 - 125 0			
South American	.....	110 0 -	In sheets	.....	31 0 -
IRON.		TIN.		TIN.	
Bars, Welsh, in London	.....	9 0 -	English, blocks	.....	133 0 -
Ditto, to arrive	.....	8 10 0 - 8 15 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	.....	134 0 -
Mail rods	.....	9 10 0 - 9 15 0	Ditto, Reamed	.....	140 0 -
Stafford, in London	.....	9 10 0 - 9 15 0	Banca	.....	137 0 -
Bars ditto	.....	9 10 0 - 9 15 0	Straita	.....	136 0 -
Hoops ditto	.....	10 12 0 - 12 0 0			
Sheets, single	.....	11 7 6 - 13 0 0			
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	.....	4 10 0 - 5 0 0	IX Charcoal, 1st qual., p. ton	.....	17 0 -
Refined metal, ditto	.....	5 10 0 - 5 15 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	.....	2 3 0 -
Bars, common, ditto	.....	7 15 0 - 8 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	.....	1 15 0 - 1 15 6
Railway, ditto	.....	7 17 8 - 8 0 0	IX Ditto 3d quality	.....	2 1 0 - 2 1 6
Ditto, Sweden, in Lon.	.....	14 10 0 - 16 10 0	IX Coke	.....	1 11 0 -
In stock to arrive	.....	15 0 0 - 15 10 0	IX Ditto	.....	1 17 0 -
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	.....	3 14 0 - 3 15 0	Canad. plates, p. ton	.....	15 0 0 - 15 5 0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees	.....	3 11 0 - 3 15 0			
Ditto, forge	.....	3 10 0 -	In London; 30s. less at the works.		
Staffordshire Forge Pig	.....	4 15 0 - 5 0 0			
Welsh Forge Pig	.....	3 15 0 - 4 0 0			
LEAD.		SILVER.		SILVER.	
English Pig	.....	26 0 0 - 27 0 0	Wetterstent's Pat. Met., p. wt.	.....	2 2 0 -
Ditto sheet	.....	26 10 0 - 27 0 0	Silvers' Non-Laminar	.....	9 0 0 - 9 2 0
Ditto lead	.....	10 0 - 10 2 0	Surface Balls, p. ton	.....	3 0 0 -
Ditto white	.....	27 10 0 - 28 0 0	Striling's Patent	.....	3 0 0 -
Ditto patent shot	.....	28 3 0 - 28 5 0	Toughened Pigs	.....	4 0 0 - 4 5 0
Spanish, in bond	.....	23 15 0 - 25 0 0	Ditto	.....	4 0 0 - 4 5 0
American	.....	none.	Indian Charcoal Pigs	.....	3 7 0 -
FOREIGN STEEL.		MANAGERS.		MANAGERS.	
Swedish, in kegs	.....	21 0 0 -	Ground	.....	6 0 0 - 6 15 0
Ditto to arrive	.....	19 10 0 - 20 0 0	Gleason Lump	.....	4 10 -
Ditto, in fagots	.....	18 0 0 -	Nassau ditto	.....	4 0 0 -
English, Spring	.....	18 0 0 -			

Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The percentage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Gleason, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—During the past week our market has not been characterized by any particular feature, metals generally presenting a dull and uninviting aspect. Business has been mostly transacted at declining prices.

COFFER.—A great deal of uncertainty seems to exist about present prices; buyers are anything but satisfied; the prevailing feeling is evidently in favour of a decline, but smelters unhesitatingly declare a fair business is doing, and the market is much steadier than is generally considered.

IRON.—In English bars a decline is still looked for, and buyers are disinclined to make extensive purchases at present rates. Rails are offered more freely, and terms are much easier. Staffordshire remains quoted as before. In Scotch pigs some heavy sales have been made at gradually reduced prices, mixed numbers having been sold at 72s. 6d. per ton, which was the closing quotation on 'Change to-day for g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—Prices have undergone no alteration, but buyers have terms rather favourable to themselves.

SILVER.—The market is quoted still at 247.

TIN.—English is quiet; foreign has receded 10s. per ton—no animation whatever.

TIN-PLATES have been sold at former prices.

STEEL.—No further arrivals of Swedes in kegs.

GLASGOW, JUNE 19.—Since our last market has remained in a drooping state, and prices have declined about 3s. per ton. Speculators for a rise seem to have lost heart, and although the demand for shipping iron is rather better, the general feeling seems to be that in comparison with the state of the trade in England prices here are still high. To-day our market closed with sellers of mixed numbers, warrants, at 73s. to 72s. 9d.; buyers, 72s. Shipments for week ending June 14.—Coastwise, 4055 tons; foreign, 5309 tons = 9364 tons. In the corresponding week of 1885 they were—Coastwise, 7308 tons; foreign, 4875 tons = 12,183 tons.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19.—A feeling of depression still exists in our metal market, more especially for manufactured iron, orders for which continue to be scanty, and sufficient only to meet immediate requirements. Buyers are holding off in the belief that lower prices must yet be reached before any improvement is manifested, and with this impression, generally entertained, holders of stocks of Welsh iron more especially, are willing sellers at fully 2s. 6d. per ton reduction on the price quoted in our last report. Staffordshire iron can also be bought on easier terms, and orders are eagerly sought after. The orders from America are unusually light, and the markets there are declining. For the continent of Europe the enquiry is merely fair. The price of Scotch pig iron has continued to recede without any check, and 73s. has been touched for mixed numbers, f.o.b. in Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants, being a fall from the highest point, of 8s. per ton. At this there is a pause in the market, with a tendency rather to strengthen than otherwise. There appears to be some prospect now of a reaction upwards, for shipments continue to be fair (considering the stocks and present make), although less than in the past year. The shipments for the week are 9364 tons, against 12,183 tons in the corresponding week of last year, being a decrease of 2819 tons. Foreign tin continues to be easier in price, and orders are scarce and small, even at the reduced price. English tin is well maintained, and the demand for this article remains good, quite equal, in fact, to the supply. Tin-plates are offered on lower terms for ordinary brands, and makers are more anxious to sell for present delivery. Copper and Lead continue to maintain their respective prices, but the demand is not large. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 81. 5s. to 81. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 133s. per ton; common bar, 134s.; refined block, 140s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 10s. 3s. to 36s. per box; coke, 10s. 2s. 6d. to 30s.—Lead: Sheet, 26s. per ton; pig, 25s. 10s.—Copper: tile and tough cake, 126s. per ton; best selected ditto, 129s.; bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6.—In the metal market, the anticipations of a brisk trade, which the first break up of the severe and protracted winter led us to expect, have not as yet been realized. Though on the whole a considerable amount of business for forward delivery has been transacted, the orders have not come in so freely as they ought to have done under the circumstances. In copper, new sheathing is steady at 32c., and yellow metal saleable at 26c., six months. Chili pig has been taken at 28 1/2c.; bolts, 35c.; and American ingot at 30c. to 31c., four months; a small quantity of old yellow found buyers at 16c. The iron market continues heavy; Scotch pig is dull of sale, at \$32 to \$32.50; in bar and sheet there is nothing doing; the demand for American pig does not continue. In lead of every description there is scarcely any movement, and prices are nominal. Our quotations are—Galena, \$7.25; Spanish, \$6.75; English, \$7. Cut and wrought nails are as last reported, whilst drop and buck shot are steady, at rates previously ruling. Most kinds of tin remain quiet, but holders show no disposition to effect sales, and maintain prices with much firmness; we note a few transactions at \$11.50 to \$11.75 for 3d X; coke and terms have met with no enquiry, but charcoal is steady. In other metals there is nothing new to report.

MINES.—The fall in the standard for copper, as it affects the large dividend mines, caused shares in some of them to be rather freely offered for sale in the beginning of the week, but, notwithstanding, the market has been well supported, and the business transacted of considerable amount. The apprehension of a brush with the Americans, who are good customers for our lead, caused this article also to decline, and the miners have, in consequence, been getting 11. 10s. to 21. per ton less for their ores. It is generally considered, however, that the decline in both metals will prove of a temporary character, and not much importance is attached to it. Tin maintains its price, and shares in the tin mines are still in favour. Ding Dong, Providence Mines, and others being largely dealt in. The silver-lead mines are also sought after; Trelawny, 29 to 30; Mary Ann, 34 1/2, ex div. South Tamar, from which such great things were expected, and with 80,000,000 worth of ore in reserve, seems unaccountably dull; shares are little better than half their former price. The greatest rise during the week has been in Great South Tolgus, shares (6000th) having advanced from 6s. to 9 1/2 s. each; the lode is reported as worth 70s. per fathom. Alfred Consols have reached 16; the lode in the 100, east of Davey's shaft, is worth 80s. per fm., and a winze sinking below the 80 is

worth 100s. to 120s. per fm.; the course of ore in this level (the 80) was 14 fms. long, appearing as if it were the top of the bunch; and as there is now every probability of its greatly increasing in length in the 100, this discovery is of great importance, and, with 20 fms. of backs from the 80 to the 100, very large returns must be made. Bullers have been offered at 470; Bassett, 320 to 330; Devon Consols, 400; South Tolgus, 117 1/2 to 120; North Robert, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; Ding Dong, 40 1/2 to 42 1/2; Providence Mines, 60 to 62 1/2; Great Alfred has greatly fluctuated, from 2 1/2 to 3; Vale of Towy, 12 to 1 1/2; Duke of Cornwall, 20; Trewetha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 (the dividend at the meeting was 3s. per share); Trehane, 1 1/2 to 2; Trefusis, 11 to 12; East Trefusis, 2 1/2 to 3; Devon Buller, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; Lady Bertha, 1 to 1 1/2; Rosewarne, 75 to 80; South Frances, 33s. enquired for; Dolcoath, East Pool, and North Roskar all in demand, but sellers difficult to meet with; Clifh and Wentworth, 15 1/2 to 16; Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; in Drake Walls a large business has been done, and shares still in demand at 1 1/2; Cook's Kitchen, 1 1/2 to 2; Wheel Emma, 4 to 4 1/2; South Condurrow, 3 to 4; Wheel Nelson, 1 1/2; Lady Bertha, 3 to 1; Wheel Wrey, 10 to 10 1/2; North Croft, 7; North Bassett, 36; West Bassett, 34; South Caradon, 290 to 300; West Caradon, 135 to 140.

At Lady Bertha meeting, a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. It appears that since the mine commenced working, in Nov. last, 273 tons of copper ore, realising 1678s. 4s. 7d. have been sold, and as one or two important points are noticed in the reports, the mine would appear a good speculation. At South Condurrow, a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. A considerable improvement has taken place in the mine. In the adit level, east of the cross-cut, the north lode is 2 feet wide, producing very fine stones of yellow copper ore; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with grey and black copper ore. At North Bassett meeting, a dividend of 16s. per share (4800s.) was declared, and the reports presented very favourable. Botallack paid a dividend of 5s. per share on the 17th; shares have been enquired after, but none offering. At North Towy meeting, a call of 2s. per share was made; the prospects of the mine are such as to warrant the expectation of profits before long. In Stray Park, an improvement is reported, and shares in demand at 3 1/2; West Stray Park has also improved. At Wheel Mary Ann meeting, the accounts showed a profit on the quarter's working of 2639s. 1s. 9d., the lead ore sold having realised 7622s. 7s. 8d. A dividend of 2048s. (2s. per share) was declared, leaving a balance to credit of next account of 12422s. 1s. The report of the state of the mine is very satisfactory.

MINING EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST OF TRANSACTIONS DURING THE WEEK:—

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.—Drake Walls, 1 1/2; East Rose, 3 1/2; Great Alfred, 2 1/2 to 3; South Condurrow, 3s. 6d.; Wheel Trelawny, 29, 29 1/2; Wheel Wrey, 10, 10 1/2. MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 14 1/2; 15, 15 1/2; Cook's Kitchen, 1 1/2; Devon Buller, 1 1/2; Duke of Cornwall, 20; Drake Walls, 1 1/2; East Pool, 250; Great Alfred, 3, 3 1/2; Mill Pool, 3 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Tincroft, 4 1/2; Wh. Grenville, 1 1/2. TUESDAY.—Cook's Kitchen, 1 1/2; Devon Buller, 1 1/2; Drake Walls, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; Great Alfred, 2 1/2; 2 3/4; Great South Tolgus, 8s. 9d.; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2 to 3; South Tolgus, 11 1/2 to 12; 12 1/2; Trewetha, 3 1/2 (ex div.); Vale of Towy, 1 1/2; Wheel Buller, 480 to 485; Wheel Emma, 4 to 4 1/2; Wheel Nelson, 1 1/2; Alfred Consols, 15.

WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4; Cook's Kitchen, 1 1/2; Drake Walls, 1 1/2; Ding Dong, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Great Alfred, 2 1/2, 3, 2 1/2, 2 3/4; Providence, 60 to 62 1/2; South Condurrow, 11s.; South Tolgus, 12 to 12 1/2; Wheel Bassett, 320, 323, 325; Wheel Mary Ann, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2 (ex div.); Wheel Trelawny, 29 to 30.

THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 15 1/2; Clifh and Wentworth, 15 1/2 to 16; Marquita, 12; New Granada, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.; North Robert, 32 1/2; Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Wheel Bassett, 327 1/2 to 330; Wheel Trelawny, 29, 29 1/2, 30.

FRIDAY.—Alfred Consols, 15 1/2 to 16 1/4; Cook's Kitchen, 1 1/2; Drake Walls, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; East Bassett, 43 to 44; Fort Bowen, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; Lady Bertha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; North Robert, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; Wheel Mary Ann, 34, ex div.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.—Wheel Buller, 500; Chancellorsville, 9s. 6d.; Great South Tolgus, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Alfred Consols, 13 1/2; North Bassett, 37; Great W. Alfred, 3.

MONDAY.—Trewetha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Devon Buller, 20s.; South Devon Consols, 13s. 9d.; Port Bowen, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.

TUESDAY.—Trewetha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Fort Bowen, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Chancellorsville, 11s. WEDNESDAY.—Tincroft, 4 1/2; Wheel Zion, 11s.; Port Bowen, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; Quarts Rock, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; North Robert, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2.

THURSDAY.—Providence Mines, 63; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 4 1/2; South Devon, 1 1/2; Aqua Fria, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

FRIDAY.—Great South Tolgus, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; Buller, 485; Trelawny, 29 to 29 1/2; Sortridge, 2 1/2; West Bassett, 34 1/2; Alfred Consols, 14 1/2; South Tolgus, 12s.; Pedan-drea, 28s. 6d.; Trehane, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; South Devon, 1 1/2; Quarts Rock, 1 1/2; Turkish Gas, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 prem.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.—In London, 82 casks zinc from Belgium, 6826 bars iron from Sweden, 494 pigs lead from Spain.

MONDAY.—In London, 9537 bars iron from Sweden, 832 casks spelter from Russia, 45 casks rolled zinc from Belgium.

TUESDAY.—In London, 873 pigs lead from Spain, 492 plates spelter from Hamburg, 395 kegs steel from Sweden. WEDNESDAY.—No arrivals.

THURSDAY.—In London, 1472 pigs lead from Spain, 192 casks and 60 cases zinc from Belgium, 37 tons iron from Sweden.

FRIDAY.—In London, 73 tons copper ore from Nassau, 12 kegs steel from Sweden, 1170 slabs tin from Penang, 105 casks rolled zinc from Hamburg.

In Saltpetre.—The market during the week has exhibited more buoyancy, and prices have shown a decided upward tendency. This is only what might be expected in the course of things, as the limited amount of business done for some time past clearly indicates that consumers' stocks must now be nearly exhausted, and the reaction may be attributed, therefore, to the necessity of their effecting purchases to supply their immediate wants. Both at auction and privately an increased business has been done, at improving rates. The public sales comprise about 5000 bags of various refractions, which have chiefly found buyers; refraction 1 1/2 to 9 1/2 per cent. at 29s. per cwt.; low Bombay, refraction 27 to 20 1/2, at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Of the finer qualities the sales have been limited, but for all kinds holders ask very full prices. The stock continues to increase, and is now 5232 tons, against 10,100 tons in the corresponding period of last year. In the week 781 tons were landed, and 309 tons taken for home consumption. By these figures it will be seen that the imports more than double the consumption, and indicate that the supply is more than equal to the demand.

In the Bullion Market.—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard; South American doubloons, 74s. 6d. per oz.; United States gold coin, 76s. 2 1/2d. per oz.; bar silver, 5s. 1 1/2d. per oz. standard; five-franc pieces, 4s. 11 1/2d. per oz. The arrivals of the precious metals to England during the week comprise—From New York, per Canada, \$542,630; from the Peninsula, per Sultan, 1333s.; from the West Indies, per La Plata, \$800,000; from Melbourne, per Morning Star, 44,682 ozs. of gold, and 60,000 sovereigns; from New York, per Baltic, \$162,047; and from Melbourne, per Medway, 38,686 ozs. of gold, and 500 sovereigns; the George Marshall, from Melbourne, with 60,000 ozs. of gold, and 100,000 sovereigns; thus raising the aggregate arrivals to 958,876s. Several large consignments are hourly expected from Australia; among them, the Marco Polo, which left Melbourne March 26, with 68,737 ozs. of gold, and 41,140 sovereigns. The aggregate amount known to be at hand, independent of the arrivals this week, is valued at about 600,000s. The shipments of specie include 5320s., ex Madrid, for the Peninsula; 200s. in gold and 5000s. in jewellery, ex Panama, to the West Indies; and 190,234s., ex Ava, to the East. The bar silver, ex La Plata, was sold yesterday at 5s. 1 1/2d. per oz.

The latest arrivals at Swansea comprise—from Garrucha, 60 tons of copper ore; from Algiers, 252 tons of copper ore, and from Seville, 107 tons of copper ore.

At Truro Ticketing on Thursday, 5446 tons of ore were sold, realising 27,704s. 18s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 128s. 3s.; average price, 5s. 1s. 6d.; average produce, 6 1/2; quantity of fine copper, 333 tons 2 cwt. The sale on Thursday next, at Radruth, will comprise 3464 tons.

At West Wheel Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 779s. 10s. 6d.; ore sold, 4778s. 1s. 9d.—5519s. 1s. 3d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, March and April, 2682s. 13s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3013s. 7s. 3d. A dividend of 2400s. (5s. per share) was declared.

At Botallack Mine meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 1000s. (5s. per share) was declared.

At Wheel Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Clymo, jun., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 6301s. 19s. 3d.; lead ore sold, 7502s. 7s. 8d.; sundries, 19s.—8139s. 10s. 11d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan., Feb., and March, 4233s. 17s. 5d.; lord's dues, 809s. 18s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 3399s. 1s. The profit on the three months' working amounted to 2639s. 1s. 9d. A dividend of 2s. per share was declared, and an available balance of 1212s. 1s. 9d. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. P. Clymo, jun., H. Dodge, and R. Knapp reported that the lode in the 12th north was worth 12s. per fm.; the 12th south, 11s. per fm.; the 11th south was worth 20s. per fm. and the 10th north 12s. per fm. The 10th north was worth 11s. per fm.; the same level south 13s. per fm.; and the 9th north 12s. per fm. The slopes and pitches were producing well, and they had much pleasure in being enabled to declare a better dividend than hitherto, and also to considerably increase the balance in favour of the adventurers.

At North Bassett Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Bushell in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 4959s. 3s. 10d. A dividend of 800s. (16s. per share) was declared. Capt. Thomas Glanville reported that the new south lode in the 42, west of Grace's shaft, was 2 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fm. They have now employed on the work and tribute 20 men.

At the Wheel Clifford meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 2s. per share was declared.

The Eym Lead Mines (Derbyshire) sold, on Thursday, 44 tons ore, the produce of three weeks' work, which realised 670s.; and also declared a dividend of 700s. (10s. per share).

At Trewetha Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. John Balster in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers, 1718s. 8s. 8d. A dividend of 514s. 8s. (3s. per share) was declared. Capt. Thos. Richards and Wm. Howe reported that the stopes are yielding much the same quantities, and the return of ore can be continued. Messrs. Balster, Bell, Blatch, Hunt, and Swannell, were elected the committee of management; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the two months showed a balance in favour of the mine of 474s. 5s. 7d. A dividend of 3s. per share was declared.

At South Wheel Seton meeting, on June 13, a call of 1s. per share was made. Mr. Tippet informed the adventurers that Mr. Bassett had agreed to grant a license for 12 months, with a stipulation for a set; that the shares in the mine, or the greater part of them, had been appropriated; and that it was to be divided into 400 shares at most, as agreed with the lord. Resolutions were passed, affirming the proposals, and also appointing Capt. J. Jennings managing agent of the mine. Capt. E. Higgins, resident agent; Mr. J. Tippet, purser; and Messrs. Lanyon and Capt. Ince, and Messrs. Vincent and Son, surveyors of the mine. Capt. J. Jennings reported that the adit level, at the south shaft, is 10 ft. below surface, and the shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the adit. From this shaft the adit has been driven north-west 60 fms., and they have intersected three or four lodes, underlying north, composed of spar and prill, mixed with ore and mudstone. They have commenced sinking a new shaft from surface, which will intersect the north lode at this adit level. In sinking this shaft they have met with a large and promising lode, 9 feet below surface, underlying north, which is a few fathoms beyond this adit end. From the surface, the lodes discovered, there is every prospect of meeting with the West Wheel Seton lode by driving the adit level north, which will be done as soon as the new shaft is down to it.

At Swanpool Mine bi-monthly meeting, on June 11 (Capt. Todd in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 491s. 10s. 1d.; ore sold, 4071s. 1s. 8d.; calls, 2111s.; law costs, 18s. 11s. 10s.—975s. 7s. 4d.—Mine costs, March and April, 610s. 18s. 6d.; lord's dues, 139s. 14s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 751s. 19s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 189s. 17s. 8d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance against the mine of 325s. 6s. 9d., against which there are calls in arrears amounting to 799s. 10s. It was resolved to apply to the lords for a remission of dues until the mine is in a position to pay cost. Capt. J. Trewen reported that their prospects were not looking so well as they could desire, but they did not despair of having a good bunch of lead. In consequence of not being allowed to work until the corn is cut near the burning-house, the sampling was small last month, but there are many tons of ore on the floors. They were to sample about 25 tons of ore on Friday. The new stamps will be at work shortly.

At Great Wheel Vor meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Alderman Kennedy in the chair), Mr. Allison, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting. Mr. Vanittart Neale moved, and Mr. Hanson seconded, that the meeting be adjourned until Wednesday, July 16.

At the Oola Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. T. Boorman in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 231s. 11s. 3d. The assets exceeded the liabilities by the sum of 80s. 9s. 7d., though at present the former were not immediately available. A call of 2s. per share was made, and a meeting called for June 29, in order to forfeit the shares of those defaulters who had not paid the last call of 2s. 6d. per share.

At the Pontnewydd Mine meeting, on June 4 (Mr. T. Torkington in the chair), it was resolved to forfeit a number of shares which were in arrear of calls. Mr. Fuller (the secretary) tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. R. Watkins was appointed to succeed him.

At the East Sortridge Consols Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Harding in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 212s. 1s., and a resolution adopting them was agreed to. A special general meeting was then held of the Great and East Sortridge Consols, for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed on May 30, to amalgamate the two companies. The Chairman announced that out of proprietors holding 24,000 shares there were only three, holding altogether 450 shares, who dissented. The resolution was confirmed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Trumpet Consols Mine meeting, on June 12, the accounts showed—Tin ore sold (less dues, 156s. 4s. 3d.), 5182s. 11s. 11d.; smelters' carriage, 191s. 15s. 2d.; West Wheel Damsel for materials, 17s. 11s. 10d.—3210s. 15s. 11d.—Balance against adventurers last audit, 282s. 1s. 6d.; mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March, 2274s. 12s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 639s. 9s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 231s. 15s. 1d. The net profit on the three months' working was 305s. 16s.

Notices to Correspondents.

* **Small inconvenience** having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

IRON-WORKS' ACCOUNTS.—Sir: Observing your enquiry, in last week's Journal, for information respecting accounts applicable to extensive iron-works, I do not think you will find any book published on the subject; but a system has been practised by a friend at several works of great extent, with every satisfaction, for some years, and of whom you may obtain information by addressing "C. B.," 23, Railway-terrace, Dorby.

CLAYTON'S BRICK MACHINE.—Sir: Can you inform me whether it is correct that these machines proved a failure at the works of the Dutton Iron Ore and Brick Making Company; and that the directors, after incurring a large outlay in the erection of buildings for their reception, have been compelled to return them to the patentee? I have also been informed that several of the machines were sent to Australia, and should feel obliged if you can give me any information as to the result of their working in the colony.—A. Z., Bath, June 17.

* **T. H. K.**—The subject has not been lost sight of: but will be resumed on the earliest opportunity.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE COY. MINE, AND EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—Sir: I would advise the shareholders of East Wheel Robert who are resident in London to have a plan of their mine made, showing the adjacent mines. They will then be able to see clearly the nature and value of the extension given before them by Messrs. Holt and Pomeroy, as published in your Journal of June 7. I notice this affair as a matter of justice to the shareholders in both mines, because this is not the first time an attempt has been made to make Huckworthy Mine do duty for East Wheel Robert.—Vox: June 18.

NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.—Sir: In reply to the enquiry of "A Shareholder," I am directed by the agent to state that, according to the statutes, there is no precise period fixed for the annual meetings of this company, but that it is the intention to convene one in Paris so soon as advice of a sufficiently definite kind to place before the shareholders have been received from the Alopeque Mines, now working by this company in Guatemala, and which are shortly expected.—Geo. H. STANFORTH, Secy: 37, Walbrook, London, June 17.

* **"Quaker"** (Birmingham).—The parties in question hold the position of respectable men. This, however, is well known; although they have brought forward several good mines, they have invariably mismanaged them, their object being solely to make a profit out of the shares. The last undertaking they were concerned in was a most ruinous one; and in the northern part of the Principality, they are at a great discount.

MINING IN JAMAICA, AND THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—It is well known that, when the various gold companies were established, they were brought out upon the pretence of being under the cost-book system, although that system has hitherto been confined to Cornwall and Devon. The Legislature in Jamaica has adopted a wise course in placing their mining companies under a "Cost-book System," by an Island Act, 17 Vic., cap. 32, by which no shareholder in a cost-book company or partnership shall be responsible for the debts of such company further than and beyond the full amount of the shares held by him in such company.

CARRON ROYAL MINING COMPANY.—Sir: About 12 months since, I was induced to advance some money on shares in this company. For a considerable period I saw it in the list; since then it has disappeared. Can you inform me where I can find it? It is still at work, who are the committee of management, and whether the scrip I hold is of any value?—DUBLIN: Daringhall-street, June 19.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—This company may be said to be virtually dissolved, as, in point of fact, the whole of the machinery was forfeited for debt incurred, and when the shareholders refused to come forward to assist in discharging. If the property had been sold by the sheriff, we are informed, the utmost it would have realised was 5000*l.*; but the directors, having faith in the ultimate result of the undertaking, offer to give 10,000*l.*, and have sent out sufficient money to pay off the liabilities. At the meeting to be held on Monday next, they will propose that the Agua Fria shareholders shall have an opportunity of joining a new company, to be called the Quartz-Recording Company, which, according to the last report, are carrying on a very profitable business. The principal error of the Agua Fria Company, and which has caused such a heavy loss to the proprietors, was pursuing mining operations. The new company intend to make their chief business crushing quartz for private individuals possessing small claims, but unable to erect expensive machinery.

* **"An Old Subscriber"** (Dudley).—The meeting of the Rhymney Iron Company will be held on July 2, but we shall not be able to publish a full report, as the representatives of the press are refused admittance, upon the pretence that it is a private company.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: The time will shortly be opportune for the shareholders in this company, if they have but the courage to unite and demand the realisation of the funds subscribed by them to this ill-starred adventure, to take such steps as will compel Col. Woodbridge to give an account of his stewardship. The company to all intents and purposes defunct, and all proceedings in Chancery or elsewhere will certainly be more successful than on a former occasion. The colonel, if not in England now, must, in the course of events, soon arrive; meantime those interested should form a committee to watch over their rights, and take such steps as circumstances may suggest for the attainment of their object. If ever there was a wrong that the stern hand of Justice should set right, it is that involved in the management of this magnificent bubble.—J. C. B.: Stock Exchange, June 12.

DEVON IRON ORE COMPANY.—The directors have received a number of contracts for the erection of their furnaces, but they do not bind themselves to take the lowest offer, and it is expected that a firm in the neighbourhood will be selected to undertake the work. The whole of the bricks necessary for the buildings will be made on the property, and as there is no royalty payable to Lord Palmerston upon the bricks so consumed, a very considerable saving will be effected.

PORT PHILLIP GOLD COMPANY.—Sir: According to the *Melbourne Argus*, of March 8, the Port Phillip Company has given the control of its affairs to a colonial barrister, a Mr. Stephen, who, it appears, has the management of two other gold companies besides. Sir, if this be true, I think the sooner the shareholders call a meeting the better, to save the last remnants of their capital.—A SHAREHOLDER: June 19.

* **"R. S."** (Lislington).—The disputes between the party and the company should have been settled. It may have been legal, but it certainly was not gentlemanly, possessed of the information (in the way it was obtained), to have attached the shares in another mine, being quite foreign to the question. Although the mine is on the Cost-book System, it must be remembered that the property is in Ireland, and the legal proceedings which have been taken will probably be rescinded, and heavy damages may ensue.

CHRYSLER ROCK MINING COMPANY.—We regret to hear that this company is likely to wind-up, through the results of the drawing of the ore falling very short of the value estimated. The present board of directors have contributed largely to the adventure; and, for the interest of mining generally, we are sorry for their loss, and more especially as we believe, if certain parties had conducted the affairs with integrity, some thousands of pounds would have been saved. The Chairman is said to have placed the greatest faith in one individual, and has found out that he has paid dearly for so doing. It would really appear that the best course now to pursue is to wind-up this unfortunate company without delay.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—"A. Z."—The dividend is 10*s.* per share, and will be payable on and after July 14. The total amount of dividends hitherto paid is 5*l.* 8*s.* upon each 10*l.* share. The present market price ranges from par to 2*l.* prem.

CHANCELOREVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The operations of this company have been conducted up to the present time by Mr. Harris, at works at Mill-wall, where some hundreds of tons of the ore have been reduced, producing highly favourable results. We are informed there are many advantages in the course the directors have adopted in taking premises in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. They have a fine wharf, where, at low tide, the water is 16 ft. deep, and coals can be obtained at 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton, which in London would cost from 18*s.* to 19*s.* There will also be a considerable saving, both in time and expense, in the delivery of the ore between New York and Liverpool, as it is intended to charter a fleet of vessels to secure an immense supply. We have heard that the produce hitherto obtained would almost place the company beyond a speculation.

* **"A Shareholder"** (Kingsale).—The Knockatellane Mining Company are in course of winding-up: it is anticipated that there will be sufficient to discharge all outstanding liabilities.

EAST ROSEWARNE UNITED, AND EAST ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—Sir: A short time ago I took occasion to correct an error in your Journal, which consisted in mis-calling East Rosewarne Consols by the name of its neighbour, East Rosewarne United. I perceive that in the report of Mr. W. G. Tivian the same error was repeated last week; although in another instance, in mis-calling the same on mining, it is called by its proper name—"East Rosewarne Consols." I shall feel obliged if such errors are obviated for the future. The mines are contiguous, but are not identical.—AN ADVENTURER IN EAST ROSEWARNE UNITED: London, June 17.

* **"T. C. S."** (Baker-street).—Having signed the cost-book, and not having declared off, the call must be paid. We have always impressed upon shareholders the necessity of attending meetings, in order that they might exercise a due supervision over their property. Should they not do so, they must take the consequences, as in most cases, at present, the meetings generally comprise the secretary, solicitor, and the committee of management, who frame and pass what regulations they please.

WHEAL EMMA (BUCKFASTLEDGE).—Sir: In the Journal, a fortnight since, a question was asked of Mr. Christopher Robins, the manager of this mine, whether it was true that the last sampling of ore, sold at Truro as 141 tons, when weighed off, proved to be less than 100 tons? and I naturally expected ere this to have seen the manager's reply, accounting, if possible, for such mistake, as it certainly is a matter of considerable importance, not merely to the shareholders of this mine, but to the mining public generally, that the quantity of ore reported as sold at the ticketing should be correct, this being almost the only fact a distant shareholder has to rely upon. I wait, therefore, the manager's explanation. I wish also to enquire why Capt. Sprague has left the mine, as there are some ugly rumours afloat as to the cause of his dismissal? Also, will Mr. C. Robins be kind enough to say when the next sampling takes place, and the estimated quantity, because Mr. Hitchens stated he could sample 100 tons monthly? And lastly, when the dividends promised by Mr. C. Robins are to be paid?—A SHAREHOLDER: June 18.

SITNEY WHEAL BEILER.—In the report, published in last week's Journal, the 70 east, on the south side, in Wheal Metal, coming towards this mine, should be "worth 150*l.* per ton," instead of 15*l.*

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: I perceive the directors have obtained another remittance of gold: I should wish to enquire when they intend making a dividend? at least, they should let us know at what cost this has been obtained. There is an old adage, which says "Gold may be bought too dear." I am inclined to think that this is the case with us: we have had a commander of the Royal Navy to work a mine, when shall we have a Cornish captain commanding a frigate? The ore is quite as absurd as the other. The directors may rest assured they will obtain no more money from those who have been so long deluded by specious promises from the other side.—G. G.: Lincoln, June 18.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Tröbner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

ALUMINUM.—Sir: Can any of your readers oblige by informing me if any improvement in the extraction of the metal aluminum from clay has been made upon the methods of Messrs. Deville or Bunsen, as published in your Journal of Sept. 28, 1855? or if any one has succeeded satisfactorily, by some more simple and inexpensive means (exclusive of galvanism), so that quantities can be readily obtained?—A. DEXY: Crockett-road, Handsworth, June 20.

* **J. W. M.** (Hkston).—If the mining operations be commenced, and the damage be done within 20 years after the erection of the manufacturing buildings, notwithstanding the mineral owner carefully and properly work his mines, the owner of such buildings cannot legally obtain compensation for any damage thereby sustained by such buildings. The principle of law which governs the case is this:—that the owner of surface is not entitled to support from the subjacent soil for any buildings he may choose to erect upon such surface, unless he can show that his buildings have enjoyed such support for a time long enough (20 years) to raise the legal presumption of a grant of such support for the owner of such subjacent soil. There are several cases which securely establish the above principle of law.—T. T. WELSH POTOM MINE.

—Sir: I am glad to find such a good account of this mine, and have no doubt, after the company have placed such a man as Capt. Matthew Francis to take the management of their property, that it will turn out one of the best mines in this locality. I happened to work at these mines upwards of seven years under the old company, and I always had a high opinion as to their productiveness.—C. WILLIAMS: Tullis, June 19.

RHOYSTED STATE COMPANY.—Sir: I am at a loss to understand upon what principle of commercial enterprise this quarry is managed. From the reports which have periodically appeared in the Journal of the bi-monthly meetings, we have been led to infer that the company was fast approaching a dividend-paying state, and every succeeding meeting was expected to make it more secure. We are now told that the directors contemplate calling up the additional capital of the company, to carry out certain operations, which, on the very face of them, show that there has been mismanagement somewhere. Would it not be more business-like if a committee of investigation were installed to enquire into the affairs of the company, both in London and on the spot, before this step is taken?—A SHAREHOLDER: Brighton, June 18.

Mr. Evan Hopkins is preparing to leave London for a few weeks, to inspect mineral properties. During his absence from town, letters are to be addressed as now advertised—38, Thurlow square, Brompton.

MINES' RATING BILL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of persons interested in MINING PROPERTY will be HELD at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopgate-street, London, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Half-past Twelve for One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the prejudicial tendency of a Bill lately introduced into Parliament, entitled "A Bill to Amend the Law in England and Wales, with reference to the Assessment of Mines (other than coal mines) to the Relief of the Poor;" and to adopt such immediate steps as may there and then be determined on, in opposition to, or greatly to modify, the provisions of the said Bill.

A full attendance of all interested in mining is urgently requested, as the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject is now sitting, and the most energetic and active measures are necessary to defeat the Bill, which is calculated to inflict a severe injury on the mining interest.

The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

Dated June 18, 1856.

MINES' RATING BILL.

A PETITION to the House of Commons AGAINST this measure LIES FOR SIGNATURE at the OFFICES of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 117, Bishopgate-street Within; and every shareholder in mines is urgently requested to sign the same without delay.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 21, 1856.

We have much satisfaction in drawing attention to the announcement of a public meeting, to be held at the London Tavern, Bishopgate, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of adopting immediate steps for opposing the unjust Bill for Rating Mines to the Relief of the Poor. We trust that all those sincerely desirous of defeating the measure, which is calculated to inflict such injurious consequences on the mining interest, and, of course, affecting every one in any way connected with this description of property, will make a point of attending, and by his presence support this demonstration. It behoves every shareholder in every mine to attend, as, if this bill be carried, it must affect the value of his property. We would also mention that a petition against the bill lies for signature at the offices of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 117, Bishopgate-street Within, and we would urge its being signed, without delay, by the largest possible number of persons interested in mines.

We are glad to learn that the adventurers and miners of Cornwall are fairly in motion against the Rating of Mines Bill, petitions being numerous signed in the mining districts against the measure, and several having been already forwarded for presentation. That from Truro, most numerous and respectfully signed, has been sent to the borough Members for presentation. Similar petitions have been sent from St. Austell and Liskeard to Mr. ROBERTS, one of the Members for the Eastern Division. A petition from Redruth, most influentially signed, has been forwarded to Sir CHARLES LEMON, Bart., M.P., for presentation. A petition from South France, Tresavean, and Basset, with upwards of 600 signatures; another from Wendron, Porkellis, St. Hilary, &c., with upwards of 400 signatures; another from Alfred Consols, signed by adventurers, agents, and men; and another from St. Ives, well signed, both in influence and number, have been sent to Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, M.P. Other petitions are in course of signature, and we cannot doubt that the effect will be to show that the country is alive to the importance of the question, and to convince the promoters of the scheme that their movement is most ill-advised.

In another part of the Journal, we have fully detailed the evidence already given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and which we shall continue to report until its close.

The Annual Return of the Exports and Imports of Copper, Lead, Zinc, and Tin, for the year ending Jan. 5, shows that during 1855 we imported—OF COPPER, 58,089½ tons of ore, 8510½ tons of regulus, and 9505½ tons manufactured. The chief sources of our supply are Cuba, which sent 22,425 tons; and Chili, 11,845½ tons; then follows the United States, 5140 tons; Spain, 3773½ tons; South Australia, 2966 tons; and British possessions in South Africa, 1543½ tons; Bolivia, 2280 tons; and Peru, 1117½ tons. Of manufactured copper, we imported the largest quantity from Chili, next from Prussia, then the United States, Spain, and South Australia. The statements of the exports of copper show that of ore only 27½ tons were exported, and of manufactured copper 16,668½ tons. Of this, the largest quantities were 6898½ tons sent from London, 646½ tons from Liverpool, 216½ tons from Swansea, and 1056½ tons from Hull. There were 728½ tons of foreign copper exported from London, 108½ tons from Liverpool, and 217½ tons from Hull. For British copper, France, 3742½ tons, was our largest customer; 3308½ tons were sent to British territories in the East Indies, 1505½ tons to Holland, 1483½ tons to the United States, and 114½ tons to the Hanseatic Towns. For foreign copper, France, which took 766 tons, and Belgium, 266½ tons, were our largest customers, that sent to other parts being almost nominal.

The import of TIN amounted to 1612½ tons, and of tin ore and regulus 84 tons. British territories in the East Indies sent 954 tons; Holland, 373½ tons; and China, 288 tons. The exports were 1347½ tons of British, and 280½ tons of foreign, the chief countries to which they were exported being—France, 341½ tons of British and 149½ tons of foreign; Turkey, 250½ tons of British; and the United States, 106½ tons of British and 36½ tons of foreign.

OF SPelter, 17,862 tons were imported, the greater part being from the Hanseatic Towns, Prussia, and Belgium, and 236½ tons of Oxide of Zinc; whilst the exports of spelter were—British, 2516½ tons; foreign, 2636½ tons; and of oxide of zinc, 24 tons. The largest quantities were sent to the British territories in the East Indies, France, Turkey, United States, and British possessions in South Africa.

The import of LEAD is given for three years, and amounted for pigs and sheets to 17,564½ tons for 1853, 11,858 tons for 1854, and 7246 tons for

1855. Ore, 1853, 733 tons; 1854, 1156½ tons; and 1855, 742 tons.

chief ports into which this was imported was—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Pigs and sheet.			
London	6570	141½	3224
Liverpool	2839	281½	1563
Newcastle	7297½	256½	3894
Swansea	53	12	66
Ore.			
London	141½	3224	137½
Liverpool	281½	1563	436
Newcastle	256½	3894	491
Swansea	12	66	369

From whence this was received, a comparison of the total import of the one country, Spain, will show the insignificance of our supply from other parts. In 1853, we received from Spain 14,070½ tons of pigs and sheets, and 83½ tons of ore; whilst France, the next in rotation, sent 750 tons of pigs and sheets, and 264 tons of ore. In 1854, Spain sent 11,337 tons of pigs and sheets, and 139½ tons of ore; and France, 371 tons of pigs and sheets, and 118 tons of ore; and in 1855, Spain sent 6936 tons of pigs and sheets, and 118 tons of ore; and France, 371 tons of ore. The largest customer for pigs and rolled lead was the United States, who the three years, took respectively 5794, 5558, and 9258 tons. In Russia took 2318 tons. In the three years France took 1195, 1131, 4359 tons; British settlements of Australia, 919, 2933, and 1078 tons; China, 668, 1926, and 1993 tons; British possessions in the East Indies, Honduras, North America, South Africa, and Brazil, have been good customers for manufactured lead.

In our last week's Journal, we reported the case of THOMAS v. CLARKE, in which a creditor of the Cwmylee Rock and Green Lake Mining Company sought to recover the price of goods supplied to such mine from a defendant, a non-registered shareholder. The Court, our readers will collect, by a very careful judgment, in effect decided that, in order to make the defendant liable, it was necessary for the plaintiff to show that the defendant was a registered shareholder, which, as the plaintiff did not do, a verdict was entered for the defendant.

Though we deplore this untoward result of Mr. THOMAS's lawsuit, at the same time we cannot omit saying that the fault is entirely his own. Because if he had calmly considered what he was about when he was going to make the defendant liable, and had taken the trouble to ascertain the law as acknowledged in Westminster Hall, we are quite sure he would never have commenced his action. The broad principles involved in the case very nearly answers in the affirmative the often-asked question, "registration necessary in a cost-book mine?" It would completely answer it, if there were not many special facts in that case which may occur in another. Doubtful, however, as the authority of THOMAS v. CLARKE might be, except as regards an exactly identical case, still it is undisputed that the Cost-book Principle, as practised in Cornwall, certainly requires that all transfers of shares shall be duly registered in the cost-book, because such an act is rendered practically necessary, in order on the one hand, that the company should know its adventurers, and be enabled to enforce calls, and on the other that the actual shareholder should vote, receive dividends, or participate in the management on any necessary occasion. Indeed, a little reflection shows that every cost-book mine must at starting contain the names of its adventurers; and after the commencement of liability no person, on parting with his shares, and ceasing to be an adventurer, would allow his name to remain on the cost-book, and thus render himself liable to future calls and debts, without having the corresponding right to participate in the profits. As an act of prudence and self-preservation, therefore, all adventurers have been in the habit, before parting with their shares, of requiring their transferee to become registered in their places, and so, by common usage, the principle of registration has been established.

It does not appear that in the argument on the part of the defendant, THOMAS v. CLARKE, any cases were cited on his behalf, but for future reference, we may here state that in TAPPING's Cost-book, p. 36, there are several cases cited which support the decision of the Court of Common Pleas. Thus, it is there stated that in the Stannary case of RYLANDS v. BASSETT, it was held that no transfer of a share is legally good unless the same is registered in the cost-book, because such an entry is requisite in order to constitute a complete and legal transfer of shares—this case being cited in THOMAS v. CLARKE. Also, in the Stannary case of TIPPET v. JONES, the same principle was enunciated by the Court, when it decided that the transferee of shares in a cost-book mine must sign the cost-book, either by himself or his properly-constituted attorney.

We cannot better conclude these observations than by quoting the conclusion of the judgment in the last-mentioned case, as it expresses a principle of cost-book law, which should be treasured in the memories of all adopted as a rule of conduct by all those engaged in establishing or carrying on cost-book adventures. "In conclusion, let me repeat what never can be said too often—that a correct and readily procurable list of adventurers on the cost-book is the most convenient for promoting the success, and, perhaps, under the present law, is necessary for enjoying the privileges of a mining adventure."

Previous to the discovery of America, Spain was known as one of the greatest mineral countries in the old hemisphere. Subsequently, the riches which were brought from Mexico and Peru induced the inhabitants to neglect their home mines, and for a considerable period these were actually regarded; in fact, it may be said that for centuries, with but few exceptions, mining enterprise in the Iberian peninsula was in a dormant state, and it was not until the colonies were lost that the Spaniards turned their attention to the resources they possessed in the mother country.

The unsettled political state of that and the neighbouring kingdom of Portugal affected all speculation, and materially impeded the introduction of foreign capital required for the full development of the industry of the countries. In the year 1844 the Asturian Company was formed, and although the riches of the concessions they obtained were fully recognised, yet after an expenditure of upwards of 200,000*l.*, owing to mismanagement, no results were arrived at, and that ill-fated association is now on the eve of dissolution. The Guadalcanal was likewise taken up at a later period, and this was abandoned, although but a short time prior to the mining agent of great repute, Capt. JOHN RULE, had given a favourable opinion of its ultimate success, after having personally inspected it: this combined with other causes, created a great distaste among English capitalists, and deterred them from embarking in Spanish mining adventures.

There can be no question but that there is considerable scope for mineral enterprise in the peninsula, and it cannot fail to afford remunerative results, if honestly and efficiently carried out. One of the most promising is the lead mineral field of the Sierra de Gador, in the province of Almeria, at present is under the local management of Mr. FREDERICK BUCKLE, a gentleman who has forwarded, on several occasions, very interesting communications to the MINING JOURNAL, and with whose name our readers are familiar; while the supervision at London is exercised by Prof. AUGUSTUS MACKENZIE SHAW, SAMUEL LAING, and the Count DE FONTAINE-MORANT. It would appear, although large quantities of ore have been extracted, and that smelting establishments are in full work at Adra and Almeria, no large amount of capital has been employed in the district. Numerous mines near the concessions worked by the above gentlemen are making profits of from 4000*l.* to 10,000*l.* per annum, without having originally expended so many hundreds.

With a moderate amount of capital the properties of the company may be developed, and it is then anticipated that ample returns will be obtained for the money subscribed. The ore is of great purity, and occurs in what are technically termed "Mantos" and "Bolasadas," the former, according to Mr. BUNN, being beds generally conformable to the strata, but subject to great irregularities, the latter the bunches or masses where these occur, and contain great bodies of ore. The "mantos" of the Sierra de Gador appear to be somewhat analogous to the "Flats" in the district of Alston Moor, and which in some mines have proved so productive; these in the latter the great deposits of lead ore are in veins, and the "Flats" only occur near the veins, and are enriched in their vicinity. In the Sierra de Gador there are no veins, properly speaking; the floors or "mantos" are the greatest, almost only, deposits of mineral, and the points of great enrichment appear to be merely where the largest openings occur between the roof and floor. At the time the mines were at their zenith, the number of labourers employed was usually 20,000; it has been as high as 24,000, and is now calculated at 10,000. The capital production of pig-lead was above 30,000 tons per annum; in 1846 it was from 17,000 to 18,000 tons; it has since declined, but the produce is now on the increase. By a royal decree, in 1825, mining, which had hitherto been a Government monopoly, was thrown open to private enterprise. The principal smelting works in the vicinity of the port of Adra are distant from the mines about 16 miles, and consequently the transport of the ore is comparatively easy, and the cost inconsiderable. All payments are made in cash; and the

of the ore is such that no assay is taken, each class having a certain price, regulated according to the market price of lead. The company is present in possession of 15 mines, and six districts for investigation, covering 342 acres of ground in the most promising parts of the Sierra. From April, 1853, to December, 1855, in the different mines, there had been smelted 581 tons, and driven 4293 fathoms. It has been estimated that a smelting of about 2000 tons per month would be ample to place the mines in a productive condition as to afford profits.

From the foregoing brief resume it will be seen that the Sierra de Gadar is a wide field for mining industry; and under the experienced management of Mr. FREDERICK BURN there is every security that those mistakes which have been so frequent, and attended with such disastrous results to the shareholders, in other parts of Spain will not occur here. The district is easily accessible, communication is facile, and those embarking their capital in kingdoms not far distant, must necessarily exercise a greater control over their superintendence than in countries where months intervene before a communication is answered; in such cases the local management is almost entirely independent of the directors, the disastrous results of which we have seen in the Australian and Californian schemes.

IRON ORES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

In accordance with the order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a detailed report on the Iron Ores of the Northern and North Midland Counties of England has just been issued from the Museum of Practical Geology, and contains a large amount of valuable information relating to the ores of the carboniferous limestone, to the ironstone of the coal measures, and of the lias, and to the coal-measure ironstones of Yorkshire and Derbyshire; together with a description of the processes employed in the analyses. Mr. WARINGTON W. SMYTH contributes the general description, and we cannot but congratulate him on the admirable manner in which he has accomplished his task; the compilation being of the most elaborate character, whilst the style cannot fail to render it as interesting as useful, we have, therefore, great pleasure in giving an abstract.

In no part of the world has the production of iron advanced with more rapid steps than in the north of England, nor is there, perhaps, a limited district where the ores and their resulting iron are more varied in character; and although some of the mines have long been celebrated, others have sprung into existence, and attained to colossal dimensions, within a period so recent as to invest them with peculiar interest. The ironstone which occurs in the coal measures has long invited the establishment of furnaces in the Derbyshire and South-west Yorkshire coal fields, and most of these works are distinguished for the good quality of material produced. In 1828, there existed in the neighbourhood of Newcastle but one iron-work, consisting of two blast-furnaces, whereas within the last few years the improved means of transit, and increasing demand, have created extensive establishments, situated chiefly on the western border of the coal field, and fed with ores from various and distant localities. More recently still, within the last half-dozen years, the discovery and application of the stratified ores of the Cleveland district has led to the erection of groups of smelting works in South Durham, and near Middlesbrough in Yorkshire; and whilst, in some instances, the ore is conveyed to the coal-producing district, in others the fuel is transported to the immediate neighbourhood of the iron mines. In our next, we shall publish the list of iron-works, owners, and furnaces in and out of blast, in the several counties, but at present must confine ourselves to the totals. In Northumberland and Durham there are 63 furnaces, 60 of which are in blast; in Yorkshire 55 furnaces, 46 in blast; in Derbyshire 34 furnaces, 26 in blast; in Cumberland 3 furnaces, 2 in blast; and in Lancashire 3 furnaces, 1 in blast. These smelting furnaces alone represent, in mere erection and plant, the sum of half a million sterling.

The iron ore raised in the northern counties belong, geologically speaking, to three different formations:—The carboniferous limestone—Wear-dale, Alston Moor, Haydonbridge, Whitehaven, Ulverstone; the coal measures—Western edge of coal fields of the Tyne and Wear, and coal fields of Yorkshire and Derbyshire; the lias—Cleveland district. The greater part of the blast furnaces employ, according to the facilities afforded by their position, ores derived from the various localities. The principal mass of carboniferous limestone emerges from beneath the coal measures of Durham and Northumberland on the east, and is bounded by a steep declivity overlooking the Vale of Eden on the west. It reaches a culminating point in the long mountain ridge of Cross Fell, and forms the vast tract of moorland which, near Alston, extends some 25 miles in width, and, adjoining the Scotch border, stretches across almost from sea to sea. After an interval of some miles toward the west the same formation rises again from beneath the new red sandstone of Penrith and the coal measures of Workington and Whitehaven, and lapsing as a narrow belt round the older lake rocks of the lake district, almost entirely encircles this the most beautiful region of England. The majority of the lodes of the Alston district, celebrated for their productiveness of lead ore, range nearly from east to west, being far richer in certain strata than in others. Some of these lead veins are charged with brown iron ore, instead of the usual vein-stone of fluor-spar and quartz.

The quantity of hematite ore sent from Whitehaven amounted, for the year ending March 25, 1855, to 192,312 tons, besides what was smelted in the three furnaces of the Cleator Iron Company. Very large quantities of the Ulverstone ore are shipped for the supply of Staffordshire, South Wales, and other districts; considering its quality, it brings but a low price—11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton. The usual rate of royalty paid to the lords is 1s. 3d. per ton of 21 cwt.; and when we compare this with the very low dues, often only a third of that amount, taken by the lords of the newly-discovered Cleveland and Northamptonshire ores, it would appear that accidentally a check is given to the production of good ore, whilst a premium is placed upon the extraction of inferior ores, and consequent deterioration of iron.

The ores which are interstratified with the other rock layers in all the coal fields of Britain are, to the uninitiated visitor, among the least attractive specimens of the mineral kingdom. They present none of the symmetry of crystallisation, no transparency or brightness of colour, to invest them with external interest. But it is mainly to these common-place looking ironstones, to their good qualities, and to the fortunate manner in which they occur, associated with beds of fossil fuel, that the manufacture of iron owes the gigantic strides which it has made within the last half century, and to which Great Britain must ascribe her remarkable pre-eminence in this important branch of industry. The coal field of Yorkshire may be divided into two parts—the northern or Bradford district, and the South Yorkshire district. In the Bradford district the lower part of the strata is developed to a degree not seen in the south, by the occurrence of the coal and ironstones which have given rise to the establishments of Low Moor, Brierley, and Bowling, celebrated for the production of the best iron made in Britain, and that of Farnley, which is following in the same steps. The castings from these works are largely employed for special purposes where strength and tenacity are required, as for mortars and sea service guns; their wrought-iron, the quality of which is attested by being nearly twice the price of ordinary English iron, has the peculiarity of a granular structure, with a uniform, small, and brilliant grain, which closely resembles the character of the Swedish bars. The iron-works of the South Yorkshire district are situated between the North Midland Railway and the line of high ground which, abounding in gritstone and flags, marks the outcrop of the lower portion of the coal measures. From the banks of the river Dun, which flows past Sheffield, rise in bold masses the Wharfedale rocks, which may be followed along the outcrop in a north and south direction, dipping with the rest of the measures toward the east. The coal field of Derbyshire being the extension southward of that of Yorkshire, it is easy to trace many of the same seams continuously over a very large area. They change their names in different parts of the county, but are best known under the appellation of the "top hard" and "black shale," or "clod coal," respectively; and between these two, as in Yorkshire, all the more important measures of ironstone are situated. The beds of ironstone are somewhat more capricious than those of coal; a few of them maintain a valuable character throughout the length of the county, but many of the rows of nodules, or "rakes," which are largely worked in certain districts, are found to thin out, or deteriorate, within a comparatively short distance. Thus a series of strata, far below the "black shale," although hitherto considered nearly worthless in the greater part of the county, are sufficiently improved at the southern end of the coal area as to have given rise to very important workings near Stanton-le-Dale.

Not more than eight years since, attention was accidentally directed to loose masses of ferruginous substance, strewn over the beach on the north-eastern coast of Yorkshire; and experiments made at the furnaces of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, near Bishop's Auckland, proved it to be

worth smelting as an ore of iron. Yet some little time elapsed before it was observed that these loose blocks had fallen from the higher ground, in which the massive bed of the same material might be traced by its outcrop for miles along the escarpments of the Cleveland Hills. The great lias bed is nowhere better developed than at Eton, near Middlesbrough, where, as well as for some miles to the southward, it is now actively worked. Self-acting inclined planes have been carried up the lower slope of the hill, and lead into the workings, which are conducted in a series of chambers. The analyses, which we shall refer to on a future occasion, appear to have been conducted in the most careful manner, and will, no doubt, prove highly interesting to all connected with the iron industry of the northern and north midland districts.

IRON-WORKS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.			
Name of Works.	Owners.	Furnaces. In blast.	
Auckland	Bedlington Iron Company	3	2
Bedlington	Bedlington Iron Company	3	3
Birtley	Birtley Iron Company	3	3
Clearence	Bell, Brothers	3	3
Consett	Derwent Iron Company	14	14
Crookhall	H. Pease and Co.	3	2
Darlington	H. Pease and Co.	3	2
Felling	Pattinson and Co.	2	2
Harehew	Harehew Iron Company	3	—
Hartlepool, near	—	2	—
Leazes	Tyne Iron Company	1	—
Stanhope	—	1	—
Tow Law	Weardale Iron Company	6	4
Stockton	Stockton Iron Company	3	3
Shotton Bridge or Bradley	Richardson and Co.	4	4
Walker	Losh, Wilson, and Bell	5	4
Wallend	Carr and Co.	2	2
Wilton Park and Etherley	Bolckow and Vaughan	4	4
Wylam	Bell, Brothers	1	1

YORKSHIRE—CLEVELAND DISTRICT.			
Cleveland	Elwin and Co.	3	2
Eton	Bolckow and Vaughan	6	6
Middlesbrough	Ditto	3	3
Ormesby	Cochrane and Co.	4	3
South Bank	Samselson and Co.	2	1
Tees	Gilkes, Wilson, and Co.	4	4

COAL MEASURE DISTRICT.			
Beeston Manor	Harding and Co.	1	1
Bierley	Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	4	3
Bowling	Sturge and Co.	5	4
Chapeltown	Newton Chambers, and Co.	3	1
Elsecar	Dawes and Co.	3	2
Farnley	Armistead and Co.	2	2
Holmes	S. Beale and Co.	2	2
Low Moor	Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	5	4
Milton	Dawes and Co.	2	2
Parkegate	S. Beale and Co.	1	1
Thorncliffe	Newton Chambers, and Co.	3	2
Thorpe Hall	J. and H. Haines	1	1
Wooler Dale	Field, Cooper, and Co.	1	1

DERBYSHIRE.			
Alfreton	Oakes and Co.	3	2
Brimington	Knowles and Co.	1	1
Butterley	Butterley Company	13	3
Cudnor Park	R. Arkwright	4	4
Duckmanton	Clay Cross Co.	3	3
Clay Cross	Clay Cross Co.	3	2
Morley Park	Mold and Co.	2	2
Newbold	S. Beale and Co.	1	1
Renishaw	Appley and Co.	2	1
Stanton by Dale	Stanton Iron Co.	3	3
Staveley	R. Barrow	4	2
Unstone	Rangleley and Co.	1	1
West Hallam	Whitehouse and Co.	3	2
Wingerworth	Wingerworth Iron Co.	3	3

CUMBERLAND.			
Cleator	Whitehaven Iron Co.	3	2

LANCASHIRE.			
Newland	Harrison, Ainslie, and Co.	3	1
Backbarrow	—	—	—
Duddon	—	—	—

SUMMARY.			
Northumberland and Durham	Furnaces.	In blast.	
Yorkshire	63	50	
Derbyshire	55	46	
Cumberland	3	2	
Lancashire	3	1	
Total	124	125	

IRON MANUFACTURE—REFUSE OF BLAST-FURNACES.

The question of the utilisation of slags has long excited considerable interest, both in a scientific and commercial point of view; but the feeling has been particularly manifested by those who, beside producing annually a large quantity of a worthless substance, are compelled, in many instances, to incur additional expense for its removal. From time to time inventions have been brought before the public, and patents obtained for accomplishing the object, yet hitherto nothing satisfactory has been arrived at. Among the inventions which have not been fully tried, and, therefore, are looked forward to as likely to prove of utility, is that of Dr. William Henry Smith, of Philadelphia, which was fully discussed on the occasion of a paper, "On the Utilisation of the Slags or Molten Mineral Products of Smelting Furnaces," being read by the inventor before the Society of Arts, and reported in the Mining Journal of March 31 and April 7, 1855. A company for carrying out this invention was formed soon after that period, but in consequence of its having been found necessary to make arrangements with the owners of the more important of the several patents already existing for a similar purpose, in order that their interests might be amalgamated and litigation avoided, and also to modify the arrangements with Dr. Smith, the directors have been necessarily compelled to suspend all active steps for carrying out the complete formation of the company, or the erection of works.

Although we have on a previous occasion given a detailed description of the invention, a short allusion may not prove uninteresting to the general reader, as we shall merely refer to the more important features, denuding it of the technicalities and mechanical details which our former article contained. The fluid matter which flows from the smelting furnace is conducted by a gutter into a series of fire-clay vessels, or pots, placed in a suitable furnace, and heated by a fire placed central with the series. If found desirable, the heat of the slag may be here increased, or, if sufficient, it may remain until the gaseous matters have escaped, and any light impurities risen to the surface. The pots are then removed from the furnace, and the contents poured into moulds of the required form. If it is desired to alter or modify the colour of the slag, metallic oxides alone, or mixed with an alkaline salt, are added during the filling of the pot, and well incorporated by stirring. But in some cases the quality of the slag is entirely altered by the admixture of dry pulverulent matters capable of combining with it. The furnace above described is necessary, from the fact that the fluid slag cannot be exposed in an open vessel for a sufficient time to effect the separation of the gaseous and other matters from it by subsidence, without a large portion of the mass becoming solidified. The top of the furnace is moveable, so that by a single door access may be had to the whole of the pots at one time. For the production of thin or ornamental castings the slag may be used in the fluid condition due to its high temperature; but if it is intended to be rolled, blown, or pressed into moulds, it is necessary to allow the furnace to become lower in temperature, until the slag assumes that degree of plasticity requisite for these modes of working.

The designs are produced by moulding either in sand or loam, on carved granite slabs, or by sunk figures arranged on the peripheries of two wheels, which work in close contact and revolve in opposite directions with each other; and with regard to the improvements in grinding, polishing, and otherwise improving the appearance of various articles made of slag, they are of a very interesting character, such machinery being employed as will ensure every part of the plate to be polished to be subjected to the same amount of rubbing, and that the plates used to grind each other continually present themselves in a different position, without which conditions a true plane cannot be obtained. As, however, there are a variety of articles moulded in relief which do not admit of these grinding and polishing processes, it may be well to state that the inventors remove the external surface of such articles by subjecting them to the action of fluoric acid in solution, or in a state of vapour, which process is well understood and practised in the production of various patterns on the surface of glass.

The arrangements with Dr. Smith, before referred to, are considered

* Now building.

very satisfactory to the company, he having agreed to depend for remuneration upon a certain share of the yearly profits, after the shareholders have divided 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. By acceding to these terms, the patentee affords an earnest proof of his confidence in the success of his invention. It is proposed to erect a small set of works to exhibit the practical method of operating, and to grant licences to manufacturers to use the invention, giving them the advantage of the inventor's experience, and the results will guide the directors as to the propriety of extending the works, or confining themselves to granting licences. The necessary steps have been taken to limit each shareholder's liability, and it appears that, if the invention approaches what is anticipated, the results will prove highly favourable to all concerned.

THE NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

This bill provides that, after November 3, 1856, it shall be compulsory upon all companies trading with more than 20 partners to register under its provisions, with certain exceptions, among others, to those engaged in working mines, within and subject to the Stannaries. Now, it is notorious that half the companies so engaged are without the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court, and that two years ago more than half were beyond its pale, as it is only within that period that the mines worked within Devon have been added to the control of the Vice-Warden.

The following districts are very prolific in lead ores:—Cardigan, Montgomery, Flintshire, Merioneth, Shropshire, and Derbyshire; but why the public possessing mines in these counties should have the expense of complying with the provisions of this Act for the first time, while the Stannaries' jurisdiction is specially exempt, is beyond my conception, and with which I am satisfied it will be impossible for these mining companies to comply.

The 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, took a wider range, and exempted all mines worked under the Cost-book system, and which has been found to define registration so far well, although the "system" itself has numerous opponents, owing to the uncertainty of its provisions; and I would respectfully suggest that if it be deemed good policy to exempt mining companies from the trammels of the Joint-Stock Act, to encourage the development of the mineral resources of the country (and it must be remembered that these companies are ill adapted for its provisions, inasmuch as it is not usual to start mines with a fixed amount of capital), it is, in my opinion, most unwise to throw an additional incubus on such districts as I have referred to, where already the lord's dues or royalties are less liberal than in Cornwall or Devon.

If Mr. Lowe, by and with the assistance of the Members of the mineral districts generally, would define what the "Cost-book System" is, and introduce a short Act, thoroughly elucidating its privileges, and then exempt all mining companies trading under its provisions from the full routine of the New Joint-stock Act, but providing an annual registration of the usual returns upon a reduced scale—say, a maximum cost of two guineas per annum by each mining company—a considerable revenue would be attained; confidence would be inspired to all engaged in this pursuit, while the development of the mineral resources of the country would be thereby fostered and encouraged.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JUNE 19.—The business transacted during the past week has been very limited. Though there are now some really good progressive mines, they do not seem, for the present, to invite much speculation. Gambler and St. Aubyn is looking well; a considerable extent of ore ground has been laid open, and there is every likelihood of further discoveries at no very distant period. Wheal Margery is in an improving state, and has lately attracted some business in shares. The Duke of Cornwall Mine, near Lostwithiel, is very favourably reported on. Rosewarne shares continue low; price from 75s. to 80s.

In the large dividend mines there have been scarcely any transactions. West Seton two-monthly account was held on Tuesday, when a dividend of 2400l. (6s. per share) was declared, leaving a balance of 613l. in hand. The south lode continues very productive. In the deepest level, the 124, there are stopes, west of the shaft, yielding 16 tons per fathom, worth 128s.; and there are stopes in the 112 yielding 10 tons, worth 80s. per fathom. Some of the ends are also looking well, and many of the pitches are very productive. At Wheal Annie (near Camborne, in the Rosewarne district) meeting, there appeared a balance against the mine of 14l. 10s. 4d., and a call of 5s. per 1024th share was made. Comparatively little has been done on this mine, but the agents report that it is worthy of a vigorous prosecution. At Swanpool meeting, on the 11th inst., no call was made; previous calls, however, appeared to be considerably in arrear. The sampling had been small, because the agents were not allowed to burn until after the corn was cut near the burning house. East Wheal Rose shares are about 36l. A new mine has been started, called South Seton, adjoining West Seton. The first meeting was held at Truro, on the 11th, when a call of 1l. per 400th share was made. Mr. John Bassett is lord of the sett, and Mr. Tippet, of Truro, the pursuer. Notwithstanding the dulness of the times, other applications have been made to lords for lead and copper sets in West Cornwall; and whenever there is a renewal of activity in mining, it will, no doubt, be attempted to get up companies for working them.

The committee appointed at the meeting at Truro, on the 11th inst., in opposition to the rating of mines scheme, have already shown that they are determined to prosecute their mission with zeal and activity. They have retained Mr. Stokes, of Truro, solicitor (who spoke at the meeting with great effect), to watch the interests of the adventurers in mines, at the sittings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Stokes has proceeded to London, and was in attendance at the opening of the sittings of the Committee, on Tuesday. There is no doubt that those who are in favour of the rating of mines, comprising a number of landowners, and a few large adventurers who have made great properties by mining, will use the utmost efforts in order to lay evidence before the Select Committee in support of their favourite scheme. They have plenty of money on their side, and no small degree of determination. Their efforts can only be successfully counteracted by a similar amount of zeal and well-applied means on the part of the great body of mine adventurers, who were represented at the Truro meeting last week. The committee of mining adventurers should lose no time in seeking out, and sending up, men of experience, as well as of the best ability they can procure, to give evidence against the bill before the Select Committee in London.

The supporters of the bill allege that a rating of mines to the poor will be no check to speculation and enterprise. They admit—indeed, most parties seem now to admit—that the rating, if imposed, must in the end fall upon the adventurers. It is clearly then—as was said at the meeting last week—a new tax upon mining; and how a new burden upon mining is in no measure to check enterprise it is difficult to see, notwithstanding the strong assertions of the parties who advocate the bill. Those same gentlemen say that the rating will relieve the labouring miners who are cottagers; but those gentlemen will find, if they will take the trouble to make enquiry, that the labouring miners would rather that things should remain as they are, and that the doctor and club system should be retained, than that a rating should be imposed upon mines, and, as a consequence, the doctor and club system cease, and every miner, whenever anything happens to him, be thrown upon the Union for relief and maintenance.

Before the Select Committee of the House of Commons is the first place for fighting the battle against the bill; but, besides that, the strongest possible parliamentary opposition should be organised against it, to defeat it, if ever again introduced.

That excellent institution, the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, has made an appeal to the county of Cornwall for contributions to enable it to carry out its objects more effectually. The society has from time to time offered prizes to encourage the invention and improvement of mine machinery, and many ingenious machines have been exhibited, some of them the contrivances of working miners, at the various annual meetings. The "man-engine," ventilation, and tin dressing, have engaged attention, and many models have been exhibited, and, in the case of the man-engine, successfully applied in practice. It is not unlikely that some important inventions may be stimulated and brought forward through the medium of the society; and there can be no doubt that it well deserves the support of mining lords and adventurers, both in the county and out of it.

At a recent meeting of Dolcoath adventurers, it was resolved to subscribe, and present a testimonial to the managing agent, Capt. C. Thomas. Capt. Thomas has been connected with the mine about fifty years, and the skill with which he has developed and carried on its deep and extensive

workings, and the high respect which his general character has obtained for him, are well deserving of the testimonial which it is now intended he shall receive.

It was stated in the *Mining Journal* last week, in reference to Lady Bertha Mine, that shortly before the meeting the accounts were examined with the vouchers, item by item, and found correct. This ought to be the practice at all mine meetings, instead of setting at the table just before dinner, and passing the accounts with scarcely any scrutiny. It would be much better for the mines, and for the adventurers, and much safer, if the accounts were more strictly looked into, and economy in the supplies of materials, and the general management of the mines more strenuously insisted upon, instead of taking almost everything loosely upon trust.

There have lately been some accidents in mines from premature explosions when blasting. At Wheel Seton, two men had their eyes severely burnt, and one was obliged to have his wrist amputated, through injuries received in this way. At Gonaona Mine, a man was blasting in the 80, when the hole went off before he could escape, and he was struck by pieces of the rock, and dangerously injured. It may not have been so in these cases, but too often miners are careless in performing an operation which requires great care in order to avoid accident, and thus they sometimes pay the penalty with their lives.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JUNE 19.—The preliminary meeting of the Ironmasters' Association for South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire will be held next week, when the prices for the ensuing quarter will no doubt be fixed, and hence all the circumstances which serve to indicate the extent of the demand for iron acquire peculiar interest. Before last quarter-day the demand was very slack, but many reasons existed for supposing that a large demand would be shortly experienced, the probability of peace being by no means one of the least powerful, especially as the prohibitory Orders in Council had operated to send our continental customers to the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and to Belgium. It was also confidently anticipated that the American merchants would have to come into the English market as purchasers of iron on an extensive scale, as their consumption had been so limited since the commercial paralysis which followed the extravagant extension of American enterprise in 1853. Prices were accordingly maintained at 97 for best common bars, and this decision was immediately succeeded by a considerable influx of orders, which had been kept back in the hope of a reduction. The great sources, however, which were looked to for an enlarged demand—namely, the Continent and the United States, did not fulfil the expectations formed respecting them. Contracts on the Continent could only slowly terminate, and connections formed were not at once to be broken off; while, from the United States, which has been, in times past, so large a consumer of English iron, the orders have been very limited. It is not so clear, as some appear to think, that this is attributable to fears of a rupture with this country, for such a probability would be likely to afford a prospect of high prices, and would tend to stimulate purchases. The lateness of the winter season may have had its share in causing the slackness of orders; but it must be remembered that the American imports generally have rapidly increased, and that the balance of trade has been, for a long time, in our favour, gold having been coming thence to this country in a regular stream for some time, in payment for the excess of imports. It is, therefore, almost impossible to resist the conclusion, either that the Americans are greatly increasing their own manufacture of iron, or that the completion of railways, or some other cause, has greatly diminished their demand.

As is patent to all acquainted with the iron trade in this district, for the last half of the quarter orders have been small. The leading houses generally have only just been able to keep their works in full operation at the trade prices, while makers of inferior qualities, and needy men, have been accepting much lower rates. No alteration of this state of things can be reported, and the natural inference would be that prices must yield. But several considerations are opposed to this course. Our American difficulties are now in a fair way of being adjusted, and this will certainly give confidence and improve trade generally. Public works, whose promoters were waiting for peace, would hardly be proceeded with in the prospect of an American war, and capital would be very unlikely to be freely embarked in great enterprises with such a cloud looming in the future. Then again, the money market presents features not only of present improvement, but of hope for greater ease, and this must soon tell upon trade, while the extension of railways, which is indicated everywhere, must lead to an increased demand for iron.

Some orders for rails are coming into the district. One house is executing a portion of the late East India order; and I hear of others who are adapting their mills for rolling rails. This branch of the trade has, of late years, almost abandoned South Staffordshire for South Wales and the North of England, where rails can be produced at cheaper rates; and it is a sign that the demand for this kind of iron is greatly increasing, since orders are now coming here.

On the other hand, it is felt that if good iron is to be made at less than present prices, with coal and ironstone at prevailing rates, wages must be reduced, and this would probably lead to strikes, and, perhaps, riot—calamities by all possible means to be avoided. There can be no doubt that the pertinacity with which strikes have, in past times, been maintained, although the workmen have almost always ultimately had to yield, makes manufacturers very unwilling to reduce wages. Workmen may too hastily conclude that this is a gain to themselves. It is just possible—nay, quite certain—that if carried far it will prove a serious evil. For what are the consequences? Trade becomes slack, and prices cannot be realised for iron. Masters, instead of reducing prices and wages to meet the altered state of things, diminish their make, by keeping their workmen employed only a portion of their time, which is as great an evil, or greater than a reduction of wages. Large capitalists, and those whose iron has a high repute, can thus for some time sail against the stream; but men of less ample means must float along with the current, and are obliged to sell at what price they can get; and since they are compelled to pay the same wages they are serious losers, and in many instances are ruined. For rash speculators, who engage in an extensive business with no adequate capital, there is little ground for sympathy, but the destruction of the small respectable makers is a great misfortune to the men, above all, and to the trade in general, which by their energy are constantly striving to direct into new channels. But the effect on the trade of the district is equally bad. When manufacturers, instead of lowering wages, decline orders, which they can no longer execute with profit, their customers go elsewhere to seek their execution. No doubt it is well to maintain, as far as possible, a steady uniformity of prices and wages, but when any violent combinations seek to do this artificially and blindly, without regard to the general circumstances of trade, the effect must be detrimental to all.

I give expression to these remarks, at the present time, the more freely as there really does not appear any reason to apprehend a reduction in the trade prices, or the rate of wages, for the reasons above suggested; but, intelligent workmen who aspire—and the ambition is in itself an honourable one—to lead their fellows, will do well to ponder on these considerations, and take care that the result of their efforts does not turn out to be that they have gained a loss.

The coal trade continues to be in favour of the buyer. The collieries at Cannock Chase are yielding an immense supply, and it is now being sold in Birmingham for 12s. 6d. per ton, and that of excellent quality for domestic use. As yet, this coal is not used to any extent in the works; but it is needless to say that such an addition to the supply must affect the prices of all qualities; although when it is remembered what facilities exist for transit to every part of the kingdom, a large increase in any district can have but a limited effect on prices, as the reduction must extend to so great a distance.

In your columns this week, an advertisement appears of the "Pelsall and Brownhills Collieries Company," which is registered as a "limited company, with a capital of 45,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares." The collieries which this company is being formed to work are those formerly in the possession of Mr. Greene, banker of Lichfield, who failed some months ago. They have been purchased for 30,000*l.*, and there can be no doubt but they are an excellent property. They are actually at work, have excellent plant, and possess very convenient means of transit by railway and canal. The present yield is stated to be 1400 tons weekly, which the promoters are confident of being able to increase to 2000 tons. The lease of the collieries is for 21 years. The directors and promoters are men of high respectability, and proved business aptitude.

During the week, two students, from the Royal College of Delft, in Holland, have been making a professional examination of the modes of mining adopted in this country. They are intelligent men, and very well

read in the science which they have specially studied. Thomas Wynne, Esq., in North Staffordshire, and Lionel Brough, Esq., in the south of the county, Government Inspectors, have afforded them every possible assistance in prosecuting their enquiries.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JUNE 19.—The position and future prospects of the iron trade have been slightly improved this week, by the announcement of Lord Palmerston of the pacific policy of his Government in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. Last week there was a reluctance manifested in the purchase of iron, owing to the belief that a reduction in price would be generally accepted, but the favourable change in the political affairs as regards America has somewhat dispelled the hope. There has been a better enquiry for bars and railway iron-work this week, but sheets and plates are still dull of sale. There is a good demand for Derbyshire pig-iron, and prices are well maintained.

There has been a slight improvement in the general condition of the coal trade, but the remark applies more particularly to the larger collieries in this country, the greater part of which are kept in full employment by the extensive contracts. At the Staveley Collieries, Derbyshire, while production has been going on at its full rate, the amount of stock reduced in one week was 5000 tons. The village in which these works are situated has rapidly extended itself, and the difficulty is to find habitations in sufficient number for the workmen to reside in. Mr. Barrow, the proprietor of the works, has built a large number—in fact, the greater part of the whole; but the increase in the employment which the increased development of the works has occasioned, renders more houses necessary. The inhabitants have determined to establish gas-works, and there being an abundance of coal on the spot, there will be no difficulty in manufacturing gas at a cheap rate. A company has been formed, with a capital of 1500*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. The share capital has been fully subscribed, and the works are about to be commenced under the direction of Mr. Cushton, C.E., of Sheffield. These proceedings show the growing importance of the place. Three other colliery villages in Yorkshire—Swinton, Kilmahurst, and Mexbro—are about to construct gas-works. Share capital, amounting to 3500*l.*, in 5*l.* shares, has been fully subscribed, and the company completely registered under the Joint-Stock Act. The contracts for the building and machinery are let, and the works will be commenced forthwith.

Mr. Morton, Government Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire, is displaying great activity and vigilance in the prosecution of coalmasters who have neglected to comply with the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament. On Friday last he summoned Mr. Hubershon, proprietor of the Woodhouse Mill Colliery, at Handsworth, on five distinct charges of neglect to comply with the Act. Mr. Skipworth, of Wakefield, supported the information, and Mr. Smith, of Sheffield, argued for Mr. Hubershon. After the passing of the Act, Mr. Morton supplied the defendant and other coalmasters in his district with a copy of the new rules, and a printed circular calling attention to the new law. There had been a fatal accident at the pit, and it was then discovered by Mr. Morton that the defendant had treated the new law as a dead letter. He pleaded guilty to the charges, but instructed his solicitor to state that Mr. Morton had acted harshly in taking out five summonses when one would have answered as well. Mr. Skipworth endeavoured to explain, that if Mr. Morton had done less than he had he would have been guilty of a dereliction of his duty. The case was a gross one against Mr. Hubershon, and we are glad Mr. Morton allowed no considerations of pretended ignorance, or other excuse, to step between him and his duty. An application was made for an adjournment of the case for a month, during which time Mr. Hubershon would take the necessary steps for complying with the Act, and at the end of the month it was suggested by the defendant's solicitor they should appear again, and if it were proved Mr. Hubershon had complied with the Act, a nominal fine only should be imposed. Mr. Morton would not submit to this mode of evading the responsibility of the Act, and the magistrates ultimately inflicted a fine of 1*l.* and costs on each information.

Mr. Hedley, the Government Inspector for Derbyshire, has also displayed much energy and fortitude in his district in reference to the new Act, but he is now fully determined to institute proceedings against all coalmasters who may be at fault. On Saturday last, he brought a case before the county magistrates at Chesterfield, against a coalmaster, named John Clayton, the proprietor of a colliery near Chesterfield. The first information was for not informing the Secretary of State of a fatal accident which had occurred at his pit, for which he was fined 10*l.* and costs; the remaining four charges were for not having special and general rules, unfenced pits, &c. Mr. Busby, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that this being the first case in Derbyshire they asked only for a nominal fine. The magistrates imposed a penalty of 1*l.* and costs in each of the remaining four informations.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JUNE 19.—The stock and share markets were very buoyant this week, and prices in both ranged higher. Consols opened at 93½, and have advanced to 94½, at which they closed strong to-day. On New Three per Cents. there was a similar advance. Shares were better in nearly every instance, and banking and mining shares have fully maintained the late rise, but business in them was not active. In railway shares, the transactions were frequent, and generally at rates rather higher than those of last week, but the advance in any case was not great, the highest being 10*l.* in Dublin and Wicklow Railway shares. The following are the latest quotations, as usual:—Consols, 94½; New Three per Cents., 94½ to 94½; Hibernian Bank, 31½, ex div.; National Bank, 35; City of Dublin Steam, half shares, 30½; Consumers' Gas Company, 8; United General Gas, 20; Mining Company of Ireland, 15; Belfast and Ballymena Railway, 50, ex div.; Cork and Bandon, 9½; Cork and Passage, 14½, ex div.; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 44½; Dublin and Kingstown, 155; Dublin and Wicklow, 52; Great Southern and Western, 53½; Irish South-Eastern, 52; Kilkenny Junction, 9½, ex div.; Midland Great Western, 51½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 44; Waterford and Limerick, 22.

The case of the Mizen Head Mining Company has been brought before the Master, and the official manager is seeking to get possession of the company's books, now retained by the former solicitor, Mr. Long, who refuses to give them up until paid a claim, which he sets forth as costs against the company.

In the case of the Knockatrellane Mining Company, the official manager expects to fasten on the directors the liability of payment for 6000 shares. True bills have been found against Mr. Knighting, who, it is believed, has so extensively forged transfers of shares in the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and it is expected that he will be brought up for trial to-morrow.

The prosperity of Irish banking of late years has been very remarkable. At the meeting of the Bank of Ireland proprietors, last week, a dividend of 4½ per cent., free of income tax, was declared on the half-year; after which there remained a balance of 23,000*l.*, out of which a bonus of 5 per cent., also free of tax, was, after some discussion, declared.

The excellent article which appeared in a late Number of the *Journal* from your Paris correspondent, exposing so fully the schemes and devices adopted by patent agents, and by which they entrap their victims, has done signal and valuable service, and has had the effect of putting inventors on their guard against the unworthy means used by those sharks. One circumstance showing the value of your correspondent's remarks has come within my own knowledge during the past week, and there is no doubt but that the very individual whose form of letter appears has been trying his hand here also, never imagining that the *Mining Journal* is so extensively circulated and read as it is, forming such a protecting shield over the interests of society, by exposing the stratagems of the unprincipled. So late as yesterday, the following letter was addressed to the patentee of a very successful invention, and the similarity of phraseology with that quoted by your correspondent will be at once recognised:—

Paris, June 6.—Sir: If you wish to dispose of your patent, either partially or entirely, for France, Algeria included, Holland, and Belgium, I request you would give me advice. My proposition is quite a fair one, my claim being only 3½ per cent. after conclusion. As soon as you will be decidedly in connection with me I shall prepay my letters.

The above is a verbatim copy, and its publication may probably act as a warning to patentees. Certainly, it will be gratifying to your excellent Paris correspondent, as showing that actual benefit has resulted from his warning voice.

MINING AND COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, May 30.—Since our report of May 15 the Share Market has been very much depressed. This tendency downwards was caused by fears of trouble with Great Britain on Mr. Crampton's account, by difficulties surrounding Central American affairs, and by the excitement attending the disturbances in Kansas. These matters have been exaggerated by the *bears*, and the market is generally recovering its value. Money is less in demand, and the rates continue to decline. The supply nearly the wants of their customers at 6 per cent. The last private bankers discount the best names at 7 to 7½ per cent. The belief is that the value of money will decline gradually, till the value of the autumn creates a more active demand for capital.

The transactions in mining shares have been limited. PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON (CLIFF).—This stock has risen to \$250, which price about 90 shares have been sold during the last fortnight. This sudden appreciation was caused by the announcement, unofficially, that the August dividend will be not less than \$15 per share (\$90,000 making with the dividend of \$10 dollars in February last \$25 from earnings of 1855, or in the aggregate \$150,000 (30,000*l.*).

MINNESOTA.—The market value has risen to \$75 per share, ex div. \$10. The product for April was 159 tons of 70 per cent. copper, against 114 tons for the same time in 1855. Should the increase of 1856 be continued throughout the year, over that of 1855, the next dividend cannot be less than \$15 per share, or \$300,000 (60,000*l.*) in the aggregate.

ROCKLAND.—This stock has fluctuated recently between \$20 and \$25. The winter and spring have been devoted to opening the ground extensively for stowing during the season from May 1 to Nov. 1. This account for the comparatively small yield from March and April, which was about 18 tons.

ISLE ROYALE.—The shares are firm at \$15 bid, \$16 asked. The yield from Nov. 1, 1855, to May 1, 1856, was 114 tons. The product for the next six months will be, probably, not less than 175 tons. The company stands now entirely free from debt, and has a cash surplus of \$45,000. The dividend will not be declared till the close of the year. This mine is located at Portage Lake, near the south shore of Lake Superior, and is not to be confounded with the explorations on the island of Isle Royale. This company, originally, commenced operations on that island, but failing to make a profitable adventure, removed to their present location.

NATIONAL.—The prospects of this mine are improving. Its location adjoins the Minnesota, and undoubtedly possesses the same vein. The shares are in demand at \$20 to \$30.—DUFFE, PERKINS, AND SAYLER. (In our last, the Isle Royale's 3d level should have been stated as about 200 ft. from surface, instead of 20 ft., as printed.)

THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

There is very little change to notice in the trade, orders are no better, but at this time of the quarter it is not to be wondered at, for all the buyers feel quite sure there can be no advance in price, and wait for the possibility of a reduction till quarter-day. The preliminary meeting of the trade takes place on Thursday next, the 26th inst. I do not think any alteration will be made in the price of iron, although I believe the trade would be much increased if bars were put down to 8*l.* per ton: above that figure we have to contend against countries who would not be able to compete with us in producing wrought-iron; and, taking the average price for the last seven years, we have been below that price. Pig iron of the best makes is in good demand, it is the common sort which is increasing in stock; and I may here remark that I never knew so much common pig-iron produced in proportion to the make of the whole district as at the present time. I am glad to say that the financial condition of the trade is better than it has been for a long time, and but for the temporary cessation of demand there would be nothing to complain about. I see the Belgians have reduced the duty upon pig-iron admitted into that country, and it is no more than I expected. They have for the last two or three years been increasing the make of wrought-iron to a great extent, although they have not been able to do so in the make of pig-iron. We shall be guinea so far as the selling them pig-iron goes, but it will enable them to produce more wrought-iron, so that we shall not gain much by it. There are large works in the course of erection in Prussia, and from the materials they raise I believe they will make very good iron, but they will not make it cheap. I hope, now the American misunderstanding is in a fair way of adjustment, we shall have orders in from them. The Liverpool merchants are our best customers for shipments to the States; and no doubt that at quarter-day, the second week in July, we shall receive more orders than for a long time past.—IRONMASTER: *Worcester Journal*, this day.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following is a weekly report, to 17th of June forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

CONTRACTS TAKEN IN PROGRESS.
Ralls and chairs, for the Adelaide and Gawlerston Railway.
NEW CONTRACTS.
Colliery pumps and machinery, for Glasgow.
Gas castings, for Edinburgh.
Large water-pipes, for Dublin.
An iron theatre, for London.
Gas apparatus, pipes, &c., for North Germany.
An iron girder bridge, for Edmonton.
130 tons water-pipes, for Bishop's Auckland.
A 20-horse steam-engine, two boilers, pumps, iron roofs, &c., for Hastings.
Iron drain pipes, a high-pressure pumping engine, pumps, and 10,000 yards water mains, for Dorchester.
Iron stores, for the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and the Great Northern Railway.
A large heating apparatus, for Downpatrick.
A sheet-iron gas holder, with pillars, retorts, hydraulic mains, &c., for Kilrush.
Ralls, chairs, &c., for the Hamstead Junction Railway.

MANUFACTURE OF CAST-STEEL.—(From a Correspondent).—The Chamber of Commerce at Essen gives the following details of F. Krupp's Cast-Steel Works:—In the factory were at work, last year (1855), 150 melting, cementing, and warming furnaces, 9 steam-engines, 5 steam-hammers, 1 face-hammer, 1 tail-hammer, 34 smiths' fires, 90 working machines, 800 workmen are employed, and the produce in 1855 was 4,500,000 lbs. of cast-steel—whereas, in 1854, only 2,700,000 lbs.; also, 1,750,000 lbs. of wire produced.

STEEL MANUFACTURE.—We learn that Mr. Franz Uchatius's patent for manufacturing steel direct from pig-iron has been fairly tested, and proved highly successful, a small bar of excellent quality steel having been produced in less than 24 hours. We alluded to the invention on March 29, and inserted a detailed description of the process on May 10: our readers are, therefore, in a position to judge of its merits. The French patent right has been sold for a considerable amount, and we understand that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the English patent also.

IRON RAILS.—Mr. W. Baynton, of Bilston, Staffordshire, has patented a highly important improvement in the manufacture of T rails, by which it is claimed that the base, or flange, of the rail may be made at once from ordinary puddled iron, instead of from re-heated, as at present; or by using the same quality of iron as is now employed, the rail may be made with a much deeper web and wider flange than is now attainable, while the loss from cutting up rails with torn flanges, patching, &c., is wholly avoided. For this purpose differently-shaped grooves are employed in the rolls, both roughing and finishing. The pile, in passing through the rolls on its flat, is made to present on both its upper and lower surfaces (which are subsequently to become the head and flange of the rail) a hollow and concave, instead of a plain and straight surface; which hollow concavity is filled up by the iron displaced from the throat of the rail in finishing on its edge. A much more regular draft is thus obtained, and all danger of chipping the flange avoided. Full particulars, drawings, terms, &c., may be obtained by addressing the patentee as above.

THE COAL TRADE.—The effects of the large increase in the importation of coal into London in the early part of the year continue to be felt in the market, and the ruling prices for best household coals have been from 17*l.* to 18*l.* per ton. The supply of coals to London by rail during May showed a falling off, as compared with previous months. It amounted to 95,584 tons; while the importation of sea-borne coals amounted to 235,513 tons. The importation of coals into London by sea during the five months of this year has been 1,311,114 tons, being an increase of 90,000 tons over the corresponding period of last year. The importation by railway and canal has been 529,804 tons, being an increase of 110,575 tons upon last year. There appears to be a good supply of Welsh steam coal in the London market, and coals of the same quality of mineral from the northern coal fields. Prices have been about 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton for best Hartley steam coal. The extensive area of competition for the supply of the London market is being a great deal felt by the north country coalowners, who were very long ago had a comparative monopoly of the London and country trade; and it is said that there has been a movement lately with a view to "regulate" the market.

417

discount at the Bank of England, roads, at rates to be agreed upon.

By order,

GEORGE CHAMBERS, General Manager.

419

PATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.
LEE STEVEN'S FURNACES PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL
 INCREASE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely adapted to any evaporator or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings accompanied by hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fife street-hill, City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVEN'S PATENT **SAFETY STEAM BOILERS**, marine and land.

LESS FUEL, MORE STEAM, AND NO SMOKE.—**LARDNER'S PATENT SMOKE DEFLECTOR** IS SELF-ACTING, EASILY FIXED, IMPROVES THE DRAUGHT, AND SAVES FUEL. It is applicable to a kind of furnaces, boilers, ovens, marine engines, locomotives, and open fires, and entirely removes the smoke nuisance.—Apply to the patentee, 21, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital; to BURBIDGE and HEALY, 118, Dorset-street, Fleet-street; or to Z. D. BERRY, Albion Works, Victoria-road, Pimlico.
Bakers' Ovens fitted for £5, license included.


COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for locomotives, foundries, and smiths, **MAY BE HAD** in any quantity, direct from the collieries by applying to **THE BRITNIDH COLLIERY AND COKE CO., Newport, Monmouthshire.**

TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS
GENERALLY.

THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.
This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, in which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages



COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE and BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTHNESS OF ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION FACILITY for LUBRICATION and REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK



ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable to screw propulsion.

The proprietors of the patent are prepared to grant DISTRICT and OTHER LICENSES.

the adaptation of the invention to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, up to application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected. After innovation upon the above has been mentioned by the International Jury at the French

The invention was honourably mentioned at the Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artizan* of June and July 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

A technical diagram of a truss structure. It features a curved bottom chord and a vertical centerline. The truss is composed of several vertical and diagonal members. The top chord is a straight line. The bottom chord is a smooth curve. The vertical centerline divides the truss into two symmetrical halves. The diagram is labeled with various letters and numbers, including 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12', '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19', '20', '21', '22', '23', '24', '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', '35', '36', '37', '38', '39', '40', '41', '42', '43', '44', '45', '46', '47', '48', '49', '50', '51', '52', '53', '54', '55', '56', '57', '58', '59', '60', '61', '62', '63', '64', '65', '66', '67', '68', '69', '70', '71', '72', '73', '74', '75', '76', '77', '78', '79', '80', '81', '82', '83', '84', '85', '86', '87', '88', '89', '90', '91', '92', '93', '94', '95', '96', '97', '98', '99', '100'.



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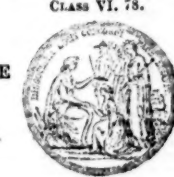
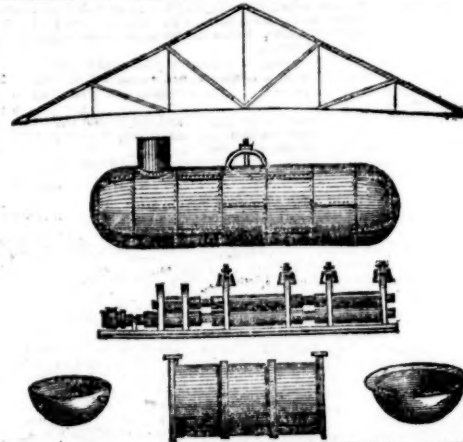
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack*	27. 11s. 10d.	21 1/2	19	£14 14 0	6 0—June 2, 1856.
1024	Balfour United (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 5 0	£0 0 0	5 0—Jan. 1, 1854.
4000	Bellwood United (copper), Tavistock*	22. 6s. 8d.	9 1/2	8 1/2	£0 0 0	3 0—June 2, 1856.
240	Boccon (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	8 1/2	6 0 0	£0 0 0	3 0—June 2, 1856.
200	Boulack (tin), St. Just	9 1/2	16 1/2	5 1/2	£0 0 0	3 0—June 17, 1856.
100	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	30	70	3 0 0	£0 0 0	3 0—Apr. 30, 1856.
100	Brynfrodd Hall (tin), Flint	20	126	8 0 0	£0 0 0	3 0—Apr. 30, 1856.
1030	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	80	231 10 0	£0 0 0	2 0—Dec. 15, 1855.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 12 0	£0 0 0	3 0—Mar. 10, 1856.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1 1/2	0 2 2	£0 0 0	0 4—Feb. 8, 1855.
200	Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	75	3 0 0	£0 0 0	3 0—Sept. 4, 1855.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne*	20	133	66 0 0	£0 0 0	4 0—Mar. 4, 1856.
30000	Craven Moor (lead), Yorkshire	60	150	55 0 0	£0 0 0	3 0—Feb. 25, 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	20	150	55 0 0	£0 0 0	3 0—Nov. 22, 1855.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock*	1	405	497 0 0	£0 0 0	9 0—May 23, 1856.
672	Dive Dug (tin), Gwylfar	32	42	11 7 6	£0 0 0	3 0—June 3, 1856.
179	Doleath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257 1/2	123	891 14 0	£0 0 0	4 10—June 9, 1856.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17. 11s. 10d.	1 1/2	0 6 6	£0 0 0	1 6—April 2, 1856.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	87 1/2	10 0 0	£0 0 0	2 0—Apr. 3, 1856.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	21 1/2	230	232 10 0	£0 0 0	2 0—Apr. 23, 1856.
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 5 0	£0 0 0	0 5—Jan. 11, 1854.
1400	Eym Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire.	3 1/2	28 1/2	7 13 4	£0 0 0	10 0—June 19, 1856.
491	Foxy Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	35	404 10 0	£0 0 0	0 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man*	71. 10s. 6d.	30 1/2	49 7 3	£0 0 0	2 0—May 22, 1856.
320	„ Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)*	25	30 1/2	10 4 0	£0 0 0	2 0—May 22, 1856.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	3	1 1/2	1 0 8	£0 0 0	3 3—June 5, 1856.
3000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	8 1/2	22 0 0	£0 0 0	5 0—Sept. 5, 1855.
1024	Gomanne (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	30	0 7 0	£0 0 0	0 7—Oct. 21, 1855.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	20	8 1/2	0 10 0	£0 0 0	0 4—Oct. 12, 1855.
8000	Great South Tamar (copper), St. Austell	2 1/2	8 1/2	0 2 8	£0 0 0	2 6—June 27, 1855.
30000	Great Wheel (copper), Helston	3 1/2	4 1/2	0 8 0	£0 0 0	0 3—June 30, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Helston	100	150	196 10 0	£0 0 0	15 0—May 37, 1855.
1024	Herodfoot (lead), Helston	8 1/2	3 1/2	2 13 6	£0 0 0	7 6—Apr. 18, 1854.
6000	Hington Down (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 7 0	£0 0 0	4 0—Mar. 27, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8 1/2	3 13 6	£0 0 0	5 0—May 28, 1856.
70	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37. 13s. 6d.	—	380 0 0	£0 0 0	5 0—Mar. 10, 1851.
20	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	1000	1000	1320 0 0	£0 0 0	50 0—Jan. 3, 1856.
180	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	110	1052 0 0	£0 0 0	2 0—May 13, 1856.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	13 1/2	122 1/2	225 15 0	£0 0 0	5 0—June 7, 1855.
6000	Mark Valley (copper), Caradon	47. 10s. 6d.	3 1/2	0 5 6	£0 0 0	3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Merthyr Hill (lead), Somerset	30	3 1/2	1 2 6	£0 0 0	3 0—May 21, 1856.
20000	Merthyr Hill (lead), Flint	3	3 1/2	1 11 0	£0 0 0	2 6—June 22, 1855.
5000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15 1/2	11 14 6	£0 0 0	0 14—Jan. 3, 1856.
5000	Nantaw and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	£0 0 0	0 1—Apr. 20, 1855.
7500	Nantaw Vale (copper), Llanidloes	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	£0 0 0	0 3—Nov. 20, 1854.
6400	Neith Heath, Westmoreland	1	1 1/2	0 2 0	£0 0 0	0 1—May 1, 1856.
470	Newtons Mining Company, Co. Down	50	50	44 0 0	£0 0 0	1 0—Oct. 11, 1855.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	50	324 0 0	£0 0 0	2 0—Dec. 26, 1854.
140	North Roskar (copper), Pool	100	100	249 10 0	£0 0 0	4 0—Sept. 26, 1855.
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*	nil.	37 1/2	9 1 6	£0 0 0	16 0—June 18, 1856.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	21 1/2	24 16 0	£0 0 0	0 18—Feb. 26, 1856.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	9 1/2	4 10 0	£0 0 0	0 10—Apr. 12, 1856.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	580	134 10 0	£0 0 0	37 10—May 7, 1856.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	13	—	12 13 10	£0 0 0	1 0—Mar. 29, 1856.
300	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant*	204. 13s. 2d.	65	44 4 6	£0 0 0	5 0—May 21, 1856.
2500	Rhosydwol and Baeheidon (lead)	11 1/2	12	0 7 0	£0 0 0	0 3—June 4, 1856.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwiltner*	12	75	25 10 0	£0 0 0	2 0—Jan. 31, 1856.
12000	Scortridge Consols (cop.), Whitechurch, Devon	64.	3	0 2 6	£0 0 0	0 2—Jan. 31, 1856.
236	South Cardon (copper), St. Austell	19	300	60 0 0	£0 0 0	20 0—June 18, 1855.
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	19	37 1/2	3 10 0	£0 0 0	0 5—Apr. 10, 1856.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	17. 6s. 6d.	5 1/2	69 0 0	£0 0 0	4 0—May 27, 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	122 1/2	198 5 0	£0 0 0	8 0—May 3, 1856.
496	South Wheel Frances (cop.), Illogan*	187. 13s. 9d.	335	8 8 6	£0 0 0	0 2—Dec. 10, 1855.
1024	Sparrow Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	2 1/2	3 15 0	£0 0 0	0 15—Mar. 14, 1856.
380	Sparrow Moor (copper), St. Just	237. 7s. 8d.	—	0 17 6	£0 0 0	0 7—Apr. 1, 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grills (cop., tin), Breage, St. Ives	8 1/2	3 1/2	588 0 0	£0 0 0	2 6—Feb. 21, 1854.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	300	100	4 13 6	£0 0 0	0 5—Mar. 7, 1855.
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferris	4 1/2	2 1/2	7 11 0	£0 0 0	0 5—Dec. 2, 1855.
6000	Tinctor (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	4 1/2	8 11 0	£0 0 0	1 0—Feb. 21, 1854.
2448	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	9	4 1/2	1 15 0	£0 0 0	0 1—June 4, 1856.
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	6	403 13 6	£0 0 0	2 10—Apr. 29, 1851.
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	0 1 0	£0 0 0	0 1—Jan. 31, 1855.
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	22	1 3 0	£0 0 0	0 3—June 16, 1856.
10000	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	22	55 0 0	£0 0 0	5 0—Dec. 20, 1854.
4000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90	61 5 0	£0 0 0	2 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap*	40	135	0 3 3	£0 0 0	0 1—May 8, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Llangunllo, Carmarthen	3	1 1/2	2 5 0	£0 0 0	0 2—Jan. 12, 1855.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8 1/2	6	1 0 0	£0 0 0	0 5—July 16, 1855.
10500	Welsh Potol (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Card.	5	6	0 12 0	£0 0 0	0 3—July 16, 1855.
2000	„ Ditto (New Shares of 5s. each)	3	3 1/2	27 15 0	£0 0 0	5 0—Aug. 22, 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan*	1 1/2	34 1/2	13 0 0	£0 0 0	2 0—May 14, 1856.
236	West Basset (copper), Illogan*	1 1/2	34 1/2	26 0 0	£0 0 0	0 15—Apr. 2, 1856.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	210 7	73 1/2	40 10 0	£0 0 0	6 0—June 17, 1856.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	19 1/2	1 10 0	£0 0 0	0 10—Oct. 25, 1855.
400	West Wheel Seton (copper), Camborne*	33 1/2	230	1 0 0	£0 0 0	1 0—Aug. 14, 1856.
1228	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	10	405 10 0	£0 0 0	10 0—June 3, 1856.
240	Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	325	736 5 0	£0 0 0	20 10—May 20, 1856.
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan*	5 1/2	515	12 0 0	£0 0 0	3 0—June 17, 1856.
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	515	1 16 0	£0 0 0	0 3—Apr. 15, 1856.
1024	Wheel Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3 1/2	350	0 2 4	£0 0 0	0 1—Jan. 14, 1856.
250	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	3 1/2	2375 10 0	£0 0 0	8 0—May 10, 1854.
5700	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United*	41. 14s.	8 1/2	4 10 0	£0 0 0	0 10—Mar. 12, 1856.
5000	Wheel Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	2 1/2	30 0 0	£0 0 0	2 15—Aug. 27, 1856.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	—	110	10 10 0	£0 0 0	0 10—Mar. 12, 1856.
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 1/2	13 1/2	2 15 0	£0 0 0	0 15—Apr. 2, 1856.
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	21 7 1/2	25	1 10 0	£0 0 0	0 10—Mar. 12, 1856.
430	Wheel Love (tin), Wendron	33	25	30 0 0	£0 0 0	2 15—Aug. 27, 1856.
448	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 1/2	45	19 12 6	£0 0 0	2 0—May 16, 1856.
1024	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot*	7 1/2	300	185 3 0	£0 0 0	5 0—May 16, 1856.
80	Wheel Oriel (copper), Gwennap	37	300	40 10 0	£0 0 0	3 0—Aug. 23, 1852.
240	Wheel Keith (tin), Uny Lelant	24 1/2	11 1/2	256 10 0	£0 0 0	3 0—June 9, 1856.
198	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	190	50 10 0	£0 0 0	1 0—Apr. 28, 1856.
520	Wheel Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	30	10 2 6	£0 0 0	7 6—Jan. 11, 1854.
1024	Wheel Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwiltner*	9 1/2	6	1 10 0	£0 0 0	0 7—May 20, 1856.
496	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	17. 9s.	10 1/2	21 13 0	£0 0 0	1 12—Feb. 17, 1854.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	2500	—	£0 0 0	—

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	3 1/2	4 5 0	£0 0 0	0 15—Nov. 21, 1853.
57600	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	—	0 1 0	£0 0 0	0 1—Nov. 6, 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	20 1/2	2 1/2	160 0 0	£0 0 0	5 0—Dec. 13, 1855.
2484	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	66	78 12 0	£0 0 0	5 0—Jan. 20, 1856.
18000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	1	—	0 1 6	£0 0 0	0 1—Mar. 28, 1854.
100000	Colima (gold), Australia	1	—	5 8 0	£0 0 0	0 10—May 9, 1856.
10000	Copago Mining Company (copper), Chile	16	15	9 0 0	£0 0 0	0 10—May 28, 1855.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15	3 5 6	£0 0 0	0 5—Mar. 31, 1856.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	8 1/2	0 2 6	£0 0 0	0 2—Sept. 19, 1855.
10000	Lustanlan (of Portugal)	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	£0 0 0	0 1—July 27, 1855.
13815	Marquitta and New Granada	1	—	0 1 0	£0 0 0	0 1—Oct. 1, 1855.
30000	Oberhofen (lead), Nassau	1	—	0 2 6	£0 0 0	0 2—Sept. 29, 1855.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	20	12	1 0 0	£0 0 0	0 1—June 26, 1855.
10000	Pontalva (copper), Cuba	10	12 1/2	33 0 0	£0 0 0	1 0—July 12, 1854.
7000	Rio Santiago (copper), Cuba	1	—	0 1 0	£0 0 0	0 7—June 30, 1854.
104000	Rio San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	—	33 7 6	£0 0 0	1 10—June 13, 1856.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	27	1 16 0	£0 0 0	0 7—June 13, 1856.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28 1/2	4	1 16 0	£0 0 0	0 4—Feb. 14, 1853.
70000	Waller (gold), Goodland Co., Virginia	1	—	0 9 0	£0 0 0	0 9—July 3, 1853.
30000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	3 1/2	6 15 0	£0 0 0	0 7—Dec. 12, 1855.
88676	North British Australasian	1	—	0 1 8	£0 0 0	0 1—Apr. 17, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
25000	Adelaide Land and Gold Co.	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	£0 0 0	—
50000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2	—	£0 0 0	—
50000	Chancellorville Freehold	1	—	11s.	£0 0 0	—
54000	Colony Mining Company	1	—	—	£0 0 0	—
12160	Port Bowen, New Granada	1 1/2	4s.	4s. 3d.	£0 0 0	—
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan.	1	1 1/2	—	£0 0 0	—
1024	Aberdorey (lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
6930	Altroed Consols Slate Quarry	2 1/2	3/4	—	£0 0 0	—
940	Balncon Cos. (tin), Yn Llanst	3 1/2	5	4 1/2	£0 0 0	—
1200	Ballygooneen (lead), Wicklow	—	3/4	—	£0 0 0	—
4000	Ballisvirgin, Gleng.	1 1/2	3/4	—	£0 0 0	—
3000	Basset Graze United (Copper)	2	2	—	£0 0 0	—
4000	Bedford Consols	4 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
508	Bell and Llanarth, Gwynedd	11	3/4	—	£0 0 0	—
7000	Beeralston United, Devon	—	3/4	—	£0 0 0	—
5000	Bodelwy, South Wales	2 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
1000	Bodriwell, South Wales	13	1 1/2	—	£0 0 0	—
4076	Brynall Consols, Plynthorn	1 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
4000	Bryndorff (lead), Plynthorn	2 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
6000	Brynnall, Llanidloes, Montgomery	7	6	5 1/2	£0 0 0	—
4000	Buckland Cos. (cop.), Buckland	1 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2	3	—	£0 0 0	—
6400	Buller and Passet United	1 1/2	5	—	£0 0 0	—
812	Butterden (lead)	2 1/2	3	—	£0 0 0	—
6000	Bwch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	—	5	—	£0 0 0	—
6000	Bwch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	10	6	—	£0 0 0	—
2764	Calstock Consols (copper)	4	2 1/2	—	£0 0 0	—
2764	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	4 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
4900	Cambrone Consols	13	4 1/2	—	£0 0 0	—
84	Cambrish (gold)	6 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
6000	Candover Mawr (lead, copper)	1 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
32	Canol Quarry	5 1/2	250	—	£0 0 0	—
1024	Cardigan Consols, St. Cleer	1	33	7 8	£0 0 0	—
229	Carroll, New	33	—	—	£0 0 0	—
50000	Cardarwenshire Slate	1	1 1/2	—	£0 0 0	—
6000	Cardarwen (lead, cop.), Mawgan	—	3/4	—	£0 0 0	—
1035	Carvannall (copper), Gwynedd	11	—	—	£0 0 0	—
4000	Carvath United, St. Austell	2 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
2000	Catherine and Jane Consols	—	3/4	—	£0 0 0	—
6000	Cayan, North Wales	2 1/2	3	—	£0 0 0	—
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
1024	Clara (lead), Cardigan	17	5	1 1/2	£0 0 0	—
1024	Clifach & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
8000	Clowance Wood, Gwynedd	8 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
1000	Collarcombe (copper)	10	—	—	£0 0 0	—
15000	Connemara (sil.-lead), Galway	4	—	—	£0 0 0	—
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Hlogan	215 18 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
1000	Coolheen (copper), Cork	—	33	130	£0 0 0	—
256	Coppy Hill	—	—	—	£0 0 0	—
1055	Cradock Moor (cop.), St. Cleer	8	43	—	£0 0 0	—
30000	Craigaur (cobalt and nickel)	1 1/2	6d	—	£0 0 0	—
12800	Cross-gill and Tees Head	—	—	—	£0 0 0	—
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
10000	Cumdar (ld.), Cardiganshire	14	—	—	£0 0 0	—
3700	Cwmidre Green Lake	—	—	—	£0 0 0	—
1000	Cwm Erbin (lead), Cardiganshire	5	2	—	£0 0 0	—
6000	Corn Sebon	22 11 6	—	—	£0 0 0	—
3000	Dalhriev (cop., lead), Brecon	2 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	2 1/2	—	£0 0 0	—
1000	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	—	£0 0 0	—
4096	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	24 0 9	—	—	£0 0 0	—
2007	Devon & Cornwall (cop.)	3	—	—	£0 0 0	—
2005	Devon, Burra Barra (copper)	24 13	—	—	£0 0 0	—
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1 1/2	—	—	£0 0 0	—
4566	Devon Wheel Buller	21 4	1 1/2	1 1/2	£0 0 0	—
16000	Dhurdoe (copper), Ireland	1	—	—	£0 0 0	—